

# EXHIBIT A

**From:** Lori Anderson <[landerson@mc2b.com](mailto:landerson@mc2b.com)> on behalf of Lori Anderson  
**Sent:** Tuesday, February 02, 2021 4:59 PM  
**To:** [perry.oldham@knobbe.com](mailto:perry.oldham@knobbe.com)  
**Cc:** Jess Krannich  
**Subject:** Objections to Non-Party Subpoena Served in Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc. v. True Wearables, Inc. and Marcelo Lamego, 8:18-CV-02001-JVS-JDE  
**Attachments:** JKrannich to POldham FINAL 02.02.21 (02126083-3).pdf

Mr. Oldham,

Please see the attached correspondence from Jess M. Krannich in the above-referenced matter.

Thank you.

Lori Anderson, Legal Assistant  
Manning Curtis Bradshaw & Bednar PLLC  
136 East South Temple, Suite 1300  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
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Jess M. Krannich  
[jkrannich@mc2b.com](mailto:jkrannich@mc2b.com)

February 2, 2021

VIA EMAIL

Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP  
Perry D. Oldham  
2040 Main St., 14th Fl.  
Irvine, CA 92614  
[perry.oldham@knobbe.com](mailto:perry.oldham@knobbe.com)

Re: Objections to Non-Party Subpoena Served in *Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc. v. True Wearables, Inc. and Marcelo Lamego*, 8:18-CV-02001-JVS-JDE

Dear Mr. Oldham:

Owlet Baby Care, Inc. (“Owlet”) has retained this law firm to represent it in responding to the third-party document subpoena (the “Subpoena”) you caused to be served on it in connection with the above-referenced lawsuit (the “Lawsuit”) currently pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

Enclosed with this letter are Owlet’s objections to the Subpoena, which is improper for several reasons. Most significantly, the Subpoena purports to demand that Owlet, a nonparty with no connection to the Lawsuit, disclose highly confidential, sensitive, and proprietary algorithms to direct competitors Masimo Corporation and Cercacor (collectively, “Masimo”). As you are undoubtedly aware, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(d)(3)(B) protects nonparties from being compelled to disclose confidential information that is irrelevant to the underlying litigation. Indeed, in the Tenth Circuit, once a nonparty shows that the information sought is both confidential and “might be harmful if disclosed . . .[,] the burden shifts to the party seeking discovery to establish that the disclosure is both relevant and necessary.” *Int’l Coal Group, Inc. v. Tetra Fin. Group, LLC*, 2010 WL 2079675, at \*1 (D. Utah May 24, 2010) (citation omitted); *Centurion Industries, Inc. v. Warren Steurer and Assocs.*, 665 F.2d 323, 325 (10th Cir. 1981). And courts presume harm when the parties in question “are direct competitors in the same industry.” *Int’l Coal Group*, 2010 WL 2079675, at \*2 (citing *Echostar Comm’ns Corp.*, 180 F.R.D. 391, 395 (D. Colo. 1998)).

Owlet’s algorithms are undeniably the type of confidential information entitled to protection under Rule 45(d)(3)(B) and their potential disclosure to Masimo, a direct competitor, entitles Owlet to a presumption of harm. Nevertheless, the Subpoena and your accompanying cover letter do not even attempt to explain why the disclosure of Owlet’s algorithms is not just relevant, but necessary to Masimo’s claims against True Wearables and Marcelo Lamego. *Id.* at \*2 (granting motion to quash

Perry D. Oldham

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subpoena where party seeking discovery showed relevance, but not necessity, of confidential information). Owlet thus fails to see how a court could possibly find that Masimo’s need for these algorithms outweighs the substantial injury Owlet would suffer as a result of their disclosure. And to the extent that Masimo seeks the algorithms for purposes unrelated to this Lawsuit, courts in the Tenth Circuit have rebuffed similar subpoenas with “possible ulterior motives.” *Echostar Comm’ns Corp.*, 180 F.R.D. at 395.

Your cover letter asserts that the Lawsuit’s protective order will preserve the confidentiality of Owlet’s algorithms. It is important to note, however, that “[t]he existence of a protective order . . . even a fairly restrictive order . . . does not negate the fact that” the algorithms are “only marginally relevant” (if at all) to the Lawsuit. *Id.* Nor does it negate the fact that Masimo has not even tried to demonstrate how the algorithms’ non-disclosure “will cause [it] to suffer undue hardship.” *Id.* (citing *R & D Business Systems v. Xerox Corp.*, 152 F.R.D. 195, 198 (D. Colo. 1993)). Irrespective of the protective order, the fact remains that Masimo has shown no legitimate purpose for subpoenaing a nonparty competitor for the competitor’s most valuable and protected information.

Relatedly, in calling for this entirely irrelevant information, the Subpoena also runs afoul of Rules 26 and 45 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Owlet is not surprised that the Subpoena and cover letter do not attempt to explain Masimo’s need for the requested documents; it is clear from the face of the operative complaint that Owlet and its algorithms have nothing to do with the Lawsuit. Owlet is a third-party that has at all times operated entirely at arm’s length from Masimo, True Wearables, and their respective leadership—Lamego included. The subpoena is therefore improper under the “axiomatic” rule “that a party cannot take [discovery] for purposes unrelated to the lawsuit at hand.” *Id.* (citation omitted). Likewise, the patently overbroad Subpoena does not attempt to specify or place any parameters whatsoever around the types of documents Masimo seeks, imposing an undue burden on Owlet that requires the Subpoena be quashed under Rule 45(d)(3)(A).

Finally, the Subpoena is procedurally deficient because it purports to require compliance at a location over 100 miles from where Owlet resides or regularly conducts business. *See* Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(c)(2)(A). The Subpoena demands compliance at your office in Irvine California. But Owlet is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Utah. And although Owlet transacts business nationwide, it resides and regularly transacts business *in person* in Utah, not in Irvine or anywhere else in California. Accordingly, under Rule 45(c)(2)(A)’s plain language, the Subpoena should have sought production in the District of Utah and is defective on that basis as well. *See Miller v. Holzmann*, 471 F. Supp. 2d 119, 121 (D.D.C. 2007) (explaining that the “limitation” in Rule 45(c)(2)(A) applies “unequivocally” to the production of documents “at a distance more than 100 miles from one’s home”); *Nieman v. LinkedIn Corp.*, 2013 WL 685203, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 25, 2013) (“nonparties cannot be required to produce documents at a location more than 100 miles from their home or business”).

Perry D. Oldham  
Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP  
February 2, 2021  
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Enclosed herewith are Owlet's Objections to the Subpoena. To the extent you have questions or would like to discuss the requests or our objections on behalf of Owlet, we would be happy to meet and confer with you on a mutually convenient date and time.

Sincerely,

MANNING CURTIS BRADSHAW & BEDNAR PLLC

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Jess M. Krannich

*Attorneys for Owlet Baby Care, Inc.*

Enclosure(s): (1)

**NON-PARTY OWLET BABY CARE, INC.’S OBJECTIONS TO THE SUBPOENA SERVED BY MASIMO CORPORATION AND CERCACOR LABORATORIES, INC.**

Owlet Baby Care, Inc. (“Owlet”) hereby objects to the subpoena (the “Subpoena”) served upon it by Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc. (collectively, “Masimo”) in the case styled *Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc. v. True Wearables, Inc. and Marcelo Lamego*, 8:18-CV-02001-JVS-JDE (hereinafter the “Case” or the “Lawsuit”). Owlet is not a party to the Lawsuit and serves these objections upon Masimo pursuant to Rule 45.

**GENERAL OBJECTION**

Owlet objects to this Subpoena on the grounds that it purports to command the production of documents, electronically stored information, and tangible things at a place that is over 100 miles from where Owlet resides or regularly transacts business in person, in violation of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(c)(2)(A). The Subpoena commands production at the offices of Knobbe, Martens, Olson & Bear, LLP in Irvine California. Owlet is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business in Utah. Although Owlet sells products to consumers nationwide, it does not regularly transact business *in person* in Irvine or the State of California in general. Owlet resides and regularly transacts business in person in Utah, which is well over 100 miles away from the Subpoena’s mandated place of compliance. The Subpoena therefore runs afoul of Rule 45(c)(2)(A) and Owlet objects to its issuance on that basis. The proper place of compliance for this Subpoena would be in the District of Utah.

**OBJECTIONS TO DOCUMENT REQUESTS**

With respect to the numbered document requests set forth in the Subpoena, Owlet specifically objects as follows.

**REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO 1.:**

Documents sufficient to show your algorithms for measuring pulse rate and/or oxygen saturation in humans based on optical signals.

**OBJECTION:**

Owlet objects that this Request is unduly burdensome because the information requested is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Based on a review of Masimo's Complaint, this Case is about the actions of one man—Marcelo Lamego—and whether those actions injured Masimo. Owlet is a third-party that has at all times operated entirely at arm's length from Masimo, True Wearables, and their respective leadership, including Mr. Lamego. Indeed, until receiving the Subpoena, Owlet had no knowledge of, let alone involvement with, Mr. Lamego or his allegedly infringing activity. Owlet thus fails to see—and Masimo does not even attempt to explain—how reviewing Owlet's highly-confidential and sensitive algorithms might help Masimo prove that Lamego breached his employment contracts, misappropriated Masimo's trade secrets, or infringed on Masimo's patents. Owlet's algorithms are proprietary formulas entirely separate from those used by Masimo and True Wearables, and their content will not help Masimo meet its burden on its patent infringement claims (let alone its completely unrelated claims for breach of contract and trade-secret misappropriation). Therefore, because Masimo's Request is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, Owlet declines to produce the requested information.

Owlet further objects that this Request purports to require it to disclose its trade secrets and other confidential research, development, and commercial information to a direct competitor. Owlet's algorithms for determining pulse rate and oxygen saturation are proprietary, sensitive, and highly confidential. Their disclosure and potential misuse in a case in which Owlet has

absolutely no stake or involvement thus risks substantially impairing Owlet's business and giving Masimo an improper competitive advantage. Accordingly, the potential harm that would occur from disclosing the requested documents far outweighs any utility they provide to Masimo in proving its claims, and Owlet declines to produce them on this basis.

**REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO 2.:**

Documents and things relating to algorithms for determining pulse rate and/or oxygen saturation based on use of an idealized triangular waveform model of physiological plethysmographic waveform.

**OBJECTION:**

Owlet objects to this Request as overbroad, vague, and unduly burdensome. The phrase "documents and things relating to" makes absolutely no attempt to specify, provide examples of, or set any parameters whatsoever around the types of documents Masimo seeks. Owlet is therefore left to speculate about what documents it is being requested to produce—guesswork that is unduly burdensome in light of the fact that Owlet is a stranger to this case with no meaningful understanding of the underlying facts or how those facts could possibly concern Owlet's algorithms. The vagueness inherent in this request is further exacerbated by Masimo's use of the undefined term "relating to," an overly broad term which, on its face, could encompass every email concerning every decision made about the algorithms in question since Owlet's inception. Compliance with the plain language of this Request would therefore potentially require Owlet to gather thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of documents that are irrelevant to this case. Accordingly, Owlet declines to respond to this patently overbroad and unduly burdensome request.

Owlet further objects that this Request is unduly burdensome because the information requested is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Based on a review of Masimo's Complaint, this Case is about the actions of one man—Marcelo Lamego—and whether those actions injured Masimo. Owlet is a third-party that has at all times operated entirely at arm's length from Masimo, True Wearables, and their respective leadership, including Mr. Lamego. Indeed, until receiving the Subpoena, Owlet had no knowledge of, let alone involvement with, Mr. Lamego or his allegedly infringing activity. Owlet thus fails to see—and Masimo does not even attempt to explain—how reviewing Owlet's highly-confidential and sensitive algorithms will help Masimo prove that Lamego breached his employment contracts, misappropriated Masimo's trade secrets, or infringed on Masimo's patents.

Regardless of the means by which Owlet's algorithms determine pulse rate and oxygen saturation, those algorithms are proprietary formulas entirely separate from those used by Masimo and True Wearables, and their content will not help Masimo meet its burden on its patent infringement claims (let alone its completely unrelated claims for breach of contract and trade-secret misappropriation). Therefore, because Masimo's Request is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, Owlet declines to produce the requested information.

Finally, Owlet objects that this Request purports to require it to disclose its trade secrets and other confidential research, development, and commercial information to a direct competitor. Owlet's algorithms for determining pulse rate and oxygen saturation are proprietary, sensitive, and highly confidential. Their disclosure and potential misuse in a case in which Owlet has absolutely no stake or involvement thus risks substantially impairing Owlet's business and giving Masimo an enormous competitive advantage. Accordingly, the potential harm that would

occur from disclosing the requested documents far outweighs any utility they provide to Masimo in proving its claims, and Owlet declines to produce them on this basis.

**REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO 3.:**

Documents and things relating to algorithms for calculating pulse rate, oxygen saturation, or perfusion index by transforming one or more sensor signals to a domain that is indexed by frequency.

**OBJECTION:**

Owlet objects to this Request as overbroad, vague, and unduly burdensome. The phrase “documents and things relating to” makes absolutely no attempt to specify, provide examples of, or set any parameters whatsoever around the types of documents Masimo seeks. Owlet is therefore left to speculate about what documents it is being requested to produce—guesswork that is unduly burdensome in light of the fact that Owlet is a stranger to this case with no meaningful understanding of the underlying facts or how those facts could possibly concern Owlet’s algorithms. The vagueness inherent in this request is further exacerbated by Masimo’s use of the undefined term “relating to,” an overly broad term which, on its face, could encompass every email concerning every decision made about the algorithms in question since Owlet’s inception. Compliance with the plain language of this Request would therefore potentially require Owlet to gather thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of documents that are irrelevant to this case. Accordingly, Owlet declines to respond to this patently overbroad and unduly burdensome request.

Owlet further objects that this Request is unduly burdensome because the information requested is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Based on a review of Masimo’s Complaint, this Case is about the actions of one man—Marcelo

Lamego—and whether those actions injured Masimo. Owlet is a third-party that has at all times operated entirely at arm's length from Masimo, True Wearables, and their respective leadership, including Mr. Lamego. Indeed, until receiving the Subpoena, Owlet had no knowledge of, let alone involvement with, Mr. Lamego or his allegedly infringing activity. Owlet thus fails to see—and Masimo does not even attempt to explain—how reviewing Owlet's highly-confidential and sensitive algorithms will help Masimo prove that Lamego breached his employment contracts, misappropriated Masimo's trade secrets, or infringed on Masimo's patents.

Regardless of the means by which Owlet's algorithms determine pulse rate and oxygen saturation, those algorithms are proprietary formulas entirely separate from those used by Masimo and True Wearables, and their content will not help Masimo meet its burden on its patent infringement claims (let alone its completely unrelated claims for breach of contract and trade-secret misappropriation). Therefore, because Masimo's Request is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, Owlet declines to produce the requested information.

Finally, Owlet objects that this Request purports to require it to disclose its trade secrets and other confidential research, development, and commercial information to a direct competitor. Owlet's algorithms for determining pulse rate and oxygen saturation are proprietary, sensitive, and highly confidential. Their disclosure and potential misuse in a case in which Owlet has absolutely no stake or involvement thus risks substantially impairing Owlet's business and giving Masimo an enormous competitive advantage. Accordingly, the potential harm that would occur from disclosing the requested documents far outweighs any utility they provide to Masimo in proving its claims, and Owlet declines to produce them on this basis.

**REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO 4.:**

Documents and things relating to algorithms for calculating pulse rate, oxygen saturation, or perfusion index by searching a basis function index.

**OBJECTION:**

Owlet objects to this Request as overbroad, vague, and unduly burdensome. The phrase “documents and things relating to” makes absolutely no attempt to specify, provide examples of, or set any parameters whatsoever around the types of documents Masimo seeks. Owlet is therefore left to speculate about what documents it is being requested to produce—guesswork that is unduly burdensome in light of the fact that Owlet is a stranger to this case with no meaningful understanding of the underlying facts or how those facts could possibly concern Owlet’s algorithms. The vagueness inherent in this request is further exacerbated by Masimo’s use of the undefined term “relating to,” an overly broad term which, on its face, could encompass every email concerning every decision made about the algorithms in question since Owlet’s inception. Compliance with the plain language of this Request would therefore potentially require Owlet to gather thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of documents that are irrelevant to this case. Accordingly, Owlet declines to respond to this patently overbroad and unduly burdensome request.

Owlet further objects that this Request is unduly burdensome because the information requested is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Based on a review of Masimo’s Complaint, this Case is about the actions of one man—Marcelo Lamego—and whether those actions injured Masimo. Owlet is a third-party that has at all times operated entirely at arm’s length from Masimo, True Wearables, and their respective leadership, including Mr. Lamego. Indeed, until receiving the Subpoena, Owlet had no knowledge of, let

alone involvement with, Mr. Lamego or his allegedly infringing activity. Owlet thus fails to see—and Masimo does not even attempt to explain—how reviewing Owlet’s highly-confidential and sensitive algorithms will help Masimo prove that Lamego breached his employment contracts, misappropriated Masimo’s trade secrets, or infringed on Masimo’s patents. Regardless of the means by which Owlet’s algorithms determine pulse rate and oxygen saturation, those algorithms are proprietary formulas entirely separate from those used by Masimo and True Wearables, and their content will not help Masimo meet its burden on its patent infringement claims (let alone its completely unrelated claims for breach of contract and trade-secret misappropriation). Therefore, because Masimo’s Request is irrelevant and not calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, Owlet declines to produce the requested information.

Finally, Owlet objects that this Request purports to require it to disclose its trade secrets and other confidential research, development, and commercial information to a direct competitor. Owlet’s algorithms for determining pulse rate and oxygen saturation are proprietary, sensitive, and highly confidential. Their disclosure and potential misuse in a case in which Owlet has absolutely no stake or involvement thus risks substantially impairing Owlet’s business and giving Masimo an enormous competitive advantage. Accordingly, the potential harm that would occur from disclosing the requested documents far outweighs any utility they provide to Masimo in proving its claims, and Owlet declines to produce them on this basis.

Respectfully submitted this 2nd day of February, 2021.

MANNING CURTIS BRADSHAW & BEDNAR PLLC

/s/ Jess M. Krannich

Jess M. Krannich

*Attorneys for Owlet Baby Care*

# Knobbe Martens

KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

2040 Main St., 14th Fl., Irvine, CA 92614  
T (949) 760-0404

Perry D. Oldham  
[Perry.Oldham@knobbe.com](mailto:Perry.Oldham@knobbe.com)

January 19, 2021

**Via Process Server**

Owlet Baby Care Inc.  
2500 Executive Pkwy  
Suite 500  
Lehi, UT 84043

Re: *Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc.*  
v.  
*True Wearables, Inc. and Marcelo Lamego*  
Civil Action No. 8:18-CV-02001-JVS-JDE

To Whom It May Concern:

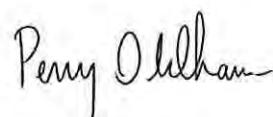
We represent Plaintiffs Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc. in a lawsuit against True Wearables, Inc. and Marcelo Lamego in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California.

We enclose a subpoena seeking relevant documents in your possession, custody, or control. A description of the categories of the requested documents is set forth in Exhibit A to the subpoena.

To the extent that responding to the subpoenas may involve disclosure of confidential information, the parties' protective order will preserve the confidentiality of such information (See Exhibit A Instructions at No. 9).

We look forward to discussing the subpoena with you, so we can work on obtaining the requested information as efficiently as possible. You or your counsel can reach us directly at 949-760-0404 or [perry.oldham@knobbe.com](mailto:perry.oldham@knobbe.com). Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Perry D. Oldham

AO 88B (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Produce Documents, Information, or Objects or to Permit Inspection of Premises in a Civil Action

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
for the  
**Central District of California**

Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc.

*Plaintiff*

v.

True Wearables, Inc. and Marcelo Lamego

*Defendant*

)

Civil Action No. 8:18-CV-02001-JVS-JDE

To:

Owlet Baby Care Inc., 2500 Executive PKWY Suite 500, Lehi, UT 84043  
(Agent for service: United Corporate Services, Inc., 874 Walker Rd. Ste C, Dover, DE 19904)

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

**Production:** YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and to permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material: Please see Exhibit A,

Place: Knobbe, Martens, Olson &amp; Bear, LLP, 2040 Main Street, 14th Floor, Irvine, CA 92614.

Date and Time:

02/18/2021 10:00 am

**Inspection of Premises:** YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

Place:

Date and Time:

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: 01/19/2021

CLERK OF COURT

OR

/s/ Perry Oldham

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (*name of party*) Plaintiffs  
Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc. , who issues or requests this subpoena, are:  
Perry Oldham; 2040 Main Street, 14th Floor, Irvine, CA 92614; perry.oldham@knobbe.com; (949) 760-0404

**Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena**

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

AO 88B (Rev. 02/14) Subpoena to Produce Documents, Information, or Objects or to Permit Inspection of Premises in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. 8:18-CV-02001-JVS-JDE

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)*

I received this subpoena for (*name of individual and title, if any*) \_\_\_\_\_

on (*date*) \_\_\_\_\_.

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows:

on (*date*) \_\_\_\_\_; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because:

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of

\$ \_\_\_\_\_.

My fees are \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for travel and \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00 \_\_\_\_\_.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Server's signature*

*Printed name and title*

*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

## Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)

**(c) Place of Compliance.**

**(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition.** A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
  - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
  - (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

**(2) For Other Discovery.** A subpoena may command:

- (A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
- (B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

**(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.**

**(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions.** A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

**(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.**

**(A) Appearance Not Required.** A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

**(B) Objections.** A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

**(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.**

**(A) When Required.** On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

- (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
- (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

**(B) When Permitted.** To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

**(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative.** In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

**(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.**

**(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information.** These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

**(A) Documents.** A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

**(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified.** If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

**(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form.** The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

**(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information.** The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

**(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.**

**(A) Information Withheld.** A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

- (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

**(B) Information Produced.** If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

**(g) Contempt.**

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

# EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

Pursuant to Rules 34 and 45 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and in accordance with the following definitions and instructions, Plaintiffs request that Owlet Baby Care Inc. produce the documents and things identified in the requests for production below.

DEFINITIONS

1. The term "documents" is used in the broadest sense possible under Rule 34 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and includes all written or graphic matter, however produced or reproduced, including, but not limited to, originals (or copies where originals are unavailable) of correspondence, electronic mail, computer storage media (including, but not limited to, all active, inactive, and archived data files stored on hard drives, operating systems, software, floppy disks, magnetic tapes, zip drives, CD-ROMS, mainframe computers, desktop computers, home computers, laptops, mobile handheld devices, retired computer systems or any other storage medium), computer software needed to produce in human-readable form data from said computer storage media, instructions for using said computer software, telegrams, notes or sound recordings of any type of personal or telephone conversations, or of meetings or conferences, minutes of directors or committee meetings, memoranda, inter-office communications, studies, analyses, reports, engineering drawings, results of investigations, catalogs, contracts, licenses, agreements, working papers, statistical records, ledgers, books of account, vouchers, invoices, charge slips, freight bills, time sheets or logs, stenographers' notebooks, diaries, or papers similar to any of the foregoing, however denominated.

2. The terms "communication" or "communications" mean any communication regardless of the manner in which the communication(s) took place, including, but not limited to, face-to-face conversations, correspondence, electronic or computer mail, telephone calls, facsimile communications, or

1 telegrams.

2       3. The terms "describe," "described" or "description" when used with  
3 respect to any act, action, accounting, activity, audit, practice, process, occurrence,  
4 course of conduct, happening, negotiation, relationship, scheme, communication,  
5 conference, discussion, development, service, transaction, instance, incident or  
6 event, means provide any or all of the following information (to the extent it is  
7 available to you): its general nature; the time and place thereof; a chronological  
8 account setting forth each element thereof, what such element consisted of, and  
9 what transpired as a part thereof; the identity of each person who performed any  
10 function or had any role in connection therewith (e.g., speaker, participant,  
11 contributor of information, witness) or who has any knowledge thereof together  
12 with a description of each person's function, role, or knowledge; the identity of  
13 each document which refers thereto or which was used, referred to, or prepared in  
14 the course or as a result thereof; and identification of each communication which  
15 was a part thereof or referred thereto. When used in connection with any  
16 evaluation, calculation, or computation, the terms "describe," "described" or  
17 "description" mean provide any or all the following information: an explanation of  
18 its meaning; an explanation of the manner in which it was derived; the identity of  
19 each person who performed any function with respect thereto and a description of  
20 his or her function; the identity of each document which refers thereto or which  
21 was used, referred to, or prepared in the course of or as a result thereof; and the  
22 identity of each communication which occurred in the course of the preparation  
23 thereof or which referred thereto.

24       4. The term "You," "Your," and "Owlet" means Owlet Baby Care Inc.  
25 and any present or former principal, officer, director, employee, former employee,  
26 servant, agent, attorney, or other representative acting on its behalf, and shall  
27 include any parent, subsidiary, division, predecessor, successor, or affiliate.

28       ///

1       5. The terms "person," "individual," and "entity" shall include natural  
2 persons, corporations, and other legal or business entities, whether or not in your  
3 employ, and the acts and knowledge of a person, individual or entity are defined to  
4 include the acts and knowledge of that person's, individual's, or entity's directors,  
5 officers, members, employees, representatives, agents, and attorneys.

6        The singular form of any noun or pronoun used herein includes  
7        within its meaning the plural form thereof and vice versa; the neuter, masculine or  
8        feminine form of any pronoun used herein includes within its meaning the neuter,  
9        masculine and feminine forms; and the use herein of any tense of any verb  
10      includes within its meaning all other tenses of the verb. In every such instance,  
11      the specific request shall be construed in the broadest sense so as to call for the  
12      most complete and inclusive answer.

13        7. The terms "and" and "or" shall be construed both conjunctively and  
14 disjunctively, and the plural shall be construed as the singular, and vice versa, as  
15 necessary and in order to bring within the scope of these requests for production  
16 all documents that might otherwise be construed to be outside their scope.

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

18        1. You are to produce every document and thing requested that is in  
19 your possession, custody, or control, or within the possession, custody, or control  
20 of any employees, agents, consultants, attorneys, and/or any other persons acting  
21 or purporting to act on your behalf.

22        2. If you have any good faith objection to any request or any part  
23 thereof, the specific nature of the objection and whether it applies to the entire  
24 request or to a part of the request shall be stated. If there is an objection to any  
25 part of a request, then the part objected to should be identified and documents  
26 responsive to the remaining unobjectionable part should be produced.

27 | 3. Each request shall be answered separately.

28 || 4. Each request shall be answered on the basis of your entire

1 knowledge, from all sources.

2       5. For each document and thing requested herein that you withhold or  
3 redact under a claim of attorney-client privilege, work product immunity, or any  
4 other privilege or immunity, you shall provide an explanation of the basis for the  
5 claim, including:

- 6           a. the date of the document;
- 7           b. the type of document (e.g., letter, memorandum, etc.);
- 8           c. the name and title of any and all authors or senders and any and all  
9           addressees and copy recipients of the document and any and all  
10          persons to whom the document was shown or to whom its subject  
11          matter was disclosed;
- 12          d. the name of each person or persons (other than stenographic or  
13           clerical assistants) participating in the preparation of the document or  
14           in whose name the document was prepared;
- 15          e. the subject matter of the document;
- 16          f. the REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION to which the document is  
17           responsive; and
- 18          g. a statement of the basis upon which the document has been redacted  
19           or withheld, including the specific nature of the privilege or  
20           exemption claimed and the detailed grounds for claiming such

21       6. For any document requested herein that has been destroyed or  
22 misplaced, you shall provide the information described in paragraphs 5(a)-(e)  
23 above, as well as a brief explanation of the circumstances (when, how, by whom,  
24 and why) surrounding the document's destruction or loss, and any and all records  
25 pertaining to its destruction or loss.

26       7. If you or your attorneys know of the existence, past or present, of any  
27 document described in a request, but such document is not presently in your  
28 possession, custody, or control or in the possession, custody, or control of its

1 agents, representatives, or attorneys, you shall so state in response to the request,  
2 identify such document in response to the request, and identify the individual in  
3 whose possession, custody, or control the document was last known to reside.

4 8. Documents shall be produced as they are maintained in the normal  
5 course of business, including:

6 a. all associated file labels, file headings, and file folders shall be  
7 produced together with the responsive documents from each file, and  
8 each file shall be identified as to its owner or custodian;  
9 b. all documents that cannot be legibly copied shall be produced in their  
10 original form; otherwise, you may produce photocopies; and  
11 c. each page shall be given a discrete production number.

12 9. The documents and things produced by You in response to this  
13 subpoena may be designated "CONFIDENTIAL," "CONFIDENTIAL –  
14 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE  
15 CODE" in accordance with the Protective Order that has been entered in this  
16 litigation.

17 10. A copy of the Protective Order is included as Addendum 1, and a  
18 copy of the First Amended Complaint is included as Addendum 2 to these  
19 Document Requests.

20 **REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION**

21 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1:**

22 Documents sufficient to show your algorithms for measuring pulse rate  
23 and/or oxygen saturation in humans based on optical signals.

24 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2:**

25 Documents and things relating to algorithms for determining pulse rate  
26 and/or oxygen saturation based on use of an idealized triangular waveform model  
27 of physiological plethysmographic waveform.

28 ///

1           **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3:**

2           Documents and things relating to algorithms for calculating pulse rate,  
3           oxygen saturation, or perfusion index by transforming one or more sensor signals  
4           to a domain that is indexed by frequency.

5           **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4:**

6           Documents and things relating to algorithms for calculating pulse rate,  
7           oxygen saturation, or perfusion index by searching a basis function index.

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# **ADDENDUM 1**

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

## SOUTHERN DIVISION

22       Based on the Joint Stipulation (Dkt. 82-1) and related filings (Dkt. 82, Dkt.  
23 82-2 to 82-9, and Dkt. 86-89) by Plaintiffs and Counterdefendants MASIMO  
24 CORPORATION (“Masimo”) and CERCACOR LABORATORIES, INC.  
25 (“Cercacor”) (collectively “Plaintiffs”), on the one hand, and Defendants TRUE  
26 WEARABLES, INC. (“True Wearables”) and MARCELO LAMEGO  
27 (“Lamego”) (collectively “Defendants”), on the other hand, hereafter collectively  
28 referred to as “the Parties,” by which the Parties seek a protective order (“Order”)

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1 limiting disclosure thereof in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
2 26(c), and good cause appearing therefor,

3 The Court hereby FINDS and ORDERS that:

4 1. This action is likely to involve trade secrets, customer and pricing  
5 lists and other valuable research, development documentation, source code,  
6 hardware specifications, schematics, algorithms, prototypes, test reports, market  
7 projections, sales reports, revenue reports, profit reports, cost of goods, sales  
8 projections and forecasts, financial reports, business strategies, and other  
9 valuable research, development, commercial, financial, technical and/or  
10 proprietary information for which special protection from public disclosure and  
11 from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such  
12 confidential and proprietary materials and information consist of, among other  
13 things, confidential business or financial information, information regarding  
14 confidential business practices, or other confidential research, development, or  
15 commercial information (including information implicating privacy rights of  
16 third parties), information otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which  
17 may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal  
18 statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law. If such confidential and  
19 proprietary information is not kept confidential, then the parties risk losing the  
20 information's trade secret status and providing competitors with an unfair  
21 advantage which could harm the parties' business. Accordingly, to expedite the  
22 flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over  
23 confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the  
24 parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted  
25 reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct  
26 of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends  
27 of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is  
28 the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for

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1 tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that  
2 it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good  
3 cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

4       2. Discovery materials produced in this case may be labeled as one of  
5 three categories: “CONFIDENTIAL,” “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
6 EYES ONLY,” or “RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE”  
7 (collectively and individually, “DESIGNATED MATERIAL”) as set forth  
8 below. Each Party may designate as confidential for protection under this Order,  
9 in whole or in part, any document, information or material that constitutes or  
10 includes, in whole or in part, confidential or proprietary information or trade  
11 secrets of the Party or a Third Party to whom the Party reasonably believes it  
12 owes an obligation of confidentiality with respect to such document, information,  
13 or material (“Protected Material”). This Order shall encompass not only  
14 Protected Material, but also (1) any information copied or extracted from  
15 Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of  
16 Protected Material; (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties  
17 or their counsel that might reveal Protected Material; and (4) briefs memoranda  
18 or other writings filed with the Court and exhibits thereto that contain or reflect  
19 the content of any such Protected Material. All copies, reproductions, extracts,  
20 digests, and complete or partial summaries prepared from any DESIGNATED  
21 MATERIAL shall also be considered DESIGNATED MATERIAL and treated  
22 as such under this Order.

23       3. Protected Material shall be designated by the Party producing it by  
24 affixing a legend or stamp on such document, information, or material as follows:  
25 the word designating the category of Protected Material, i.e.,  
26 “CONFIDENTIAL,” “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or  
27 “RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE,” shall be placed clearly on  
28 each page of the Protected Material (except deposition and hearing transcripts)

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1 for which such protection is sought. For deposition and hearing transcripts, the  
2 word designating the material (i.e., “CONFIDENTIAL,” “CONFIDENTIAL –  
3 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE  
4 CODE”) shall be placed on the cover page of the transcript (if not already present  
5 on the cover page of the transcript when received from the court reporter) by each  
6 attorney receiving a copy of the transcript after that attorney receives notice of  
7 the designation of some or all of that transcript as DESIGNATED MATERIAL.

8       4. A designation of Protected Material (i.e., “CONFIDENTIAL,”  
9 “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “RESTRICTED  
10 CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE”) may be made at any time. Inadvertent or  
11 unintentional production of documents, information, or material that has not been  
12 designated as described herein shall not be deemed a waiver in whole or in part  
13 of a claim for confidential treatment. Any party that inadvertently or  
14 unintentionally produces Protected Material without designating it as described  
15 herein may request destruction of that Protected Material by notifying the  
16 recipient(s), as soon as reasonably possible after the producing Party becomes  
17 aware of the inadvertent or unintentional disclosure and providing replacement  
18 Protected Material that is properly designated. The recipient(s) shall then destroy  
19 all copies of the inadvertently or unintentionally produced Protected Materials  
20 and any documents, information, or material derived from or based thereon.

21       5. Non-public documents, information, or material produced in  
22 discovery in this Action, including but not limited to Protected Material  
23 designated as DESIGNATED MATERIAL, shall be used by the receiving Party,  
24 and its witnesses, experts, consultants, and other persons involved as permitted  
25 recipients hereunder, only in the litigation of this Action and shall not be used for  
26 any other purpose. Any person or entity who obtains access to DESIGNATED  
27 MATERIAL or the contents thereof pursuant to this Order shall not make any  
28 copies, duplicates, extracts, summaries, or descriptions of such DESIGNATED

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1 MATERIAL or any portion thereof except as may be reasonably necessary in the  
2 litigation of this Action. Any such copies, duplicates, extracts, summaries, or  
3 descriptions shall be classified DESIGNATED MATERIALS and subject to all  
4 of the terms and conditions of this Order.

5       **6. CONFIDENTIAL.** This category of Protected Information  
6 contains information or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal  
7 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), or contain confidential and/or proprietary  
8 information not known or readily available to the general public. In determining  
9 whether information should be designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” each party  
10 agrees to use such designation only in good faith. CONFIDENTIAL documents,  
11 information, and material may be disclosed only to the following persons, except  
12 upon receipt of the prior written consent of the designating party, upon order of  
13 the Court, or as set forth in paragraph 12 herein:

14           (a) outside counsel of record in this Action for the Parties,  
15              including partners, associates, employees, and staff of such  
16              counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
17              information for this litigation and independent attorneys  
18              contracted to assist outside counsel in connection with this  
19              action and to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
20              information for this litigation;

21           (b) up to three (3) designated representatives (including in-house  
22              counsel) for the Parties who either have responsibility for  
23              making decisions dealing directly with the litigation of this  
24              Action, or who are assisting outside counsel in the litigation  
25              of this Action;

26           (c) outside consultants or experts (i.e., not existing employees or  
27              affiliates of a party or an affiliate of a Party) retained for the  
28              purpose of this litigation, provided that: (1) such consultants

1 or experts are not presently employed by the Parties hereto for  
2 purposes other than this Action; (2) before access is given, the  
3 consultant or expert has completed the Undertaking attached  
4 as Exhibit A (“Agreement to be Bound by Protective Order”)  
5 hereto and the same is served upon the producing Party with  
6 (i) a current curriculum vitae of the consultant or expert, (ii)  
7 a listing of each person or entity from whom the expert has  
8 received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas  
9 of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional  
10 services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time  
11 during the preceding five years, and (iii) a listing (by name  
12 and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) of  
13 any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered  
14 expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or  
15 testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five  
16 years, at least seven (7) days before access to the  
17 DESIGNATED MATERIAL is to be given to that consultant  
18 or expert. The producing party may object to and notify the  
19 receiving Party in writing that it objects to disclosure of  
20 DESIGNATED MATERIAL to the consultant or expert. The  
21 Parties agree to promptly confer and use good faith to resolve  
22 any such objection. If the Parties are unable to resolve any  
23 objection, the objecting Party may file a motion with the  
24 Court within such other time as the Parties may agree, seeking  
25 a protective order with respect to the proposed disclosure.  
26 The objecting Party shall have the burden of proving the need  
27 for a protective order. No disclosure shall occur until all such  
28 objections are resolved by agreement or Court order;

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- (d) independent litigation support services, including persons working for or as court reporters, graphics or design services, jury or trial consulting services, and photocopy, document imaging, and database services retained by counsel and reasonably necessary to assist counsel with the litigation of this Action;
- (e) the Court and its personnel;
- (f) any mediator who is assigned to hear this matter, and his or her staff, subject to their agreement to maintain confidentiality to the same degree as required by this Protective Order; and
- (g) an author, signatory, or prior recipient of the document or the original source of the CONFIDENTIAL information. Such person shall be given access only to the specific document or information therein.

16              7. To the extent a producing Party believes that certain Protected  
17 Material qualifying to be designated CONFIDENTIAL is so sensitive that its  
18 dissemination deserves even further limitation, the producing Party may  
19 designate such Protected Material “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
20 ONLY” (or alternatively “CONFIDENTIAL – AEO”). To the extent such  
21 Protected Material includes computer source code and/or live data (that is, data  
22 as it exists residing in a database or databases) (i.e., “Source Code Material”), the  
23 producing Party may designate such Protected Material as “RESTRICTED  
24 CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE.”

25                   **8. CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.** This  
26 category of Protected Material includes confidential information or items that the  
27 designating party has a good faith belief constitutes or contains trade secrets or  
28 other non-public, highly confidential research, development, technical, business,

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1 and/or financial information that has not become public, the disclosure of which  
2 is likely to cause harm to the competitive position of the Disclosing Party.  
3 “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information may include,  
4 without limitation: (i) technical information containing confidential information  
5 or items such as materials that show the internal technical structure, design or  
6 operation of products that have been made, imported, used, or sold by the  
7 producing party; (ii) financial and/or other commercially-sensitive information  
8 (e.g., pricing, customer lists, business, and/or marketing plans or analysis, license  
9 agreements, and the like); (iii) trade secrets; (iv) information subject to an  
10 obligation of confidentiality owed by the Producing Party to a third-party; and/or  
11 (v) information subject to the privacy interest of any individual. In determining  
12 whether information should be designated as “CONFIDENTIAL –  
13 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” each party agrees to use such designation in good  
14 faith. For Protected Material designated CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
15 EYES ONLY, access to, and disclosure of, such Protected Material shall be  
16 limited to individuals listed in paragraphs 6(a) and (c-g) who, at the time the  
17 lawsuit was filed (November 8, 2018) or within the previous two (2) years from  
18 the date the lawsuit was filed, are not competitive decision-makers of a Party or  
19 affiliates of a Party.

20                   **9. RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE.** For  
21 the Protected Material designated RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE  
22 CODE, the following additional restrictions apply:

23                   (a) Access to a Party’s Source Code Material shall be provided  
24 only on “stand-alone” computer(s) (that is, the computer may  
25 not be linked to any network, including a local area network  
26 (“LAN”), an intranet or the Internet). The stand-alone  
27 computer(s) may be connected to a printer. Additionally, the  
28 stand-alone computer(s) may only be located at the offices of

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the producing Party's outside counsel within the Central District of California;

- (b) The receiving Party shall make reasonable efforts to restrict its requests for such access to the stand-alone computer(s) to normal business hours, which for purposes of this paragraph shall be 9:00am through 6:00pm. The Parties agree to cooperate in good faith such that maintaining the producing Party's Source Code Material at the offices of its outside counsel shall not unreasonably hinder the receiving Party's ability to efficiently and effectively conduct the prosecution or defense of this Action;<sup>1</sup>
- (c) The producing Party shall provide the receiving Party with information explaining how to start, log on to, and operate the stand-alone computer(s) in order to access the produced Source Code Material on the stand-alone computer(s);
- (d) The producing Party will produce Source Code Material in computer searchable format on the stand-alone computer(s) as described above. The receiving Party shall be permitted to take notes; any notes taken during inspection of source code or based upon inspection of source code, must be marked "RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE" and shall be treated as RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE under the terms of this Order. Any such

<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this paragraph, an outside consultant or expert is defined to include the outside consultant's or expert's direct reports and other support personnel, such that the disclosure to a consultant or expert who employs others within his or her firm to help in his or her analysis shall count as a disclosure to a single consultant or expert.

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notes shall not count towards the limitations on printing pages set forth below in paragraph 8(h);

- (e) The producing Party shall install tools that are sufficient for viewing and searching the source code produced, on the platform produced. At a minimum, these tools must provide the ability to (1) view, search, and line-number any source file and (2) search for a given pattern of text through a number of files;
- (f) Access to DESIGNATED MATERIAL designated RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE shall be limited to outside counsel of record who, at the time the lawsuit was filed (November 8, 2018) or within the previous two (2) years from the date the lawsuit was filed, are not competitive decision-makers of a Party or affiliates of a Party and up to one (1) outside consultant or expert (i.e., not existing employees or affiliates of a Party) retained for the purpose of this litigation and approved to access such Protected Materials pursuant to paragraph 5(c) above;
- (g) To the extent portions of Source Code Material are quoted in a document containing source code (a “Source Code document”), either (1) the entire Source Code document will be stamped and treated as RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE or (2) those pages containing quoted Source Code Material will be separately stamped and treated as RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE;
- (h) In no event may the receiving Party request printing of more than 15 consecutive pages and more than 200 pages of information in aggregate during the duration of the case

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1 without prior agreement from the producing Party or further  
2 order of the Court. If the receiving Party requires the printing  
3 of additional pages of source code beyond the limits stated  
4 herein, the parties agree to negotiate in good faith to  
5 determine the extent of any modification of these limits. The  
6 receiving Party should provide the producing Party with  
7 specific identification of the Source Code Material it requests  
8 to be printed. Printing of directory paths or structures and file  
9 names shall not count toward the consecutive or aggregate  
10 page count listed in this section;

11 (i) Except as set forth in paragraphs 8(l)-(m) below, no additional  
12 copies of Source Code Material shall be made without prior  
13 written consent of the producing Party, except as necessary to  
14 create documents which, pursuant to the Court's rules,  
15 procedures, and order, must be filed or served electronically;  
16 (j) The receiving Party shall only request printing of those  
17 limited portions of the Source Code Material specifically  
18 necessary for a case activity (e.g., as evidence for trial or an  
19 exhibit for an expert's report). Counsel for the producing  
20 Party will keep the originals of all printed Source Code  
21 Material. Producing Party will produce a Bates-numbered  
22 copy of the originals of all printed Source Code Material to  
23 receiving Party within ten (10) business days of the request  
24 for printing. The Parties will cooperate in good faith if a  
25 different timeframe for production is required;  
26 (k) The producing Party shall print every page of Source Code  
27 Material in 12 point font and with information necessary to  
28 later identify that Source Code Material, such as, but not

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1 limited to, a header or footer, that identifies the file name and  
2 directory path;

3 (l) Intentionally omitted;

4 (m) If the receiving Party's outside counsel, consultants, or  
5 experts obtain the printout of the Source Code Material, the  
6 receiving Party shall ensure that such outside counsel,  
7 consultants, or experts keep the printout in a secured locked  
8 area in the offices of such outside counsel, consultants, or  
9 expert; and

10 (n) A producing Party's Source Code Material may only be  
11 transported by the receiving Party at the direction of a person  
12 authorized under paragraph 8(f) above to another person  
13 authorized under paragraph 8(f) above, on paper via hand  
14 carry, Federal Express, or other similarly reliable courier.  
15 Source Code Material may not be transported or transmitted  
16 electronically over a network of any kind, including a LAN,  
17 an intranet, or the Internet.

18 10. Nothing in this Order shall require production of documents,  
19 information, or other material that a Party contends is protected from disclosure  
20 by the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, or other privilege,  
21 doctrine, or immunity. If documents, information, or other material subject to a  
22 claim of attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, or other privilege,  
23 doctrine, or immunity is inadvertently or unintentionally produced, such  
24 production shall in no way prejudice or otherwise constitute a waiver of, or  
25 estoppel as to, any such privilege, doctrine, or immunity. Any Party that  
26 inadvertently or unintentionally produces documents, information, or other  
27 material it reasonably believes are protected under the attorney-client privilege,  
28 work product doctrine, or other privilege, doctrine, or immunity may obtain the

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1 return of such documents, information, or other material by promptly notifying  
2 the recipient(s) and providing a privilege log for the inadvertently or  
3 unintentionally produced documents, information, or other material. The  
4 recipient(s) shall gather and return all copies of such documents, information, or  
5 other material to the producing Party, except for any pages containing privileged  
6 or otherwise protected markings by the recipient(s), which pages shall instead be  
7 destroyed and certified as such to the producing Party.

8           11. The production of privileged or work-product protected  
9 documents, electronically stored information ('ESI') or information, whether  
10 inadvertent or otherwise, is not a waiver of the privilege or protection from  
11 discovery in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding. This Order shall  
12 be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Federal Rule of  
13 Evidence 502(d). Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a  
14 party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI, or information (including  
15 metadata) for relevance, responsiveness, and/or segregation of privileged and/or  
16 protected information before production.

17           12. There shall be no disclosure of any DESIGNATED  
18 MATERIAL by any person authorized to have access thereto to any person who  
19 is not authorized for such access under this Order. The Parties are hereby  
20 ORDERED to safeguard all such documents, information, and material to protect  
21 against disclosure to any unauthorized persons or entities.

22           13. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prejudice any  
23 Party's right to use any DESIGNATED MATERIAL in taking testimony at any  
24 deposition or hearing provided that the DESIGNATED MATERIAL is only  
25 disclosed to a person(s) who is: (i) eligible to have access to the DESIGNATED  
26 MATERIAL by virtue of his or her employment with the designating party, (ii)  
27 identified in the DESIGNATED MATERIAL as an author, addressee, or copy  
28 recipient of such information, (iii) although not identified as an author, addressee,

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1 or copy recipient of such DESIGNATED MATERIAL, has, in the ordinary  
2 course of business, seen such DESIGNATED MATERIAL, (iv) a current or  
3 former officer, director, or employee of the producing Party or a current or former  
4 officer, director, or employee of a company affiliated with the producing Party;  
5 (v) counsel for a Party, including outside counsel and in-house counsel (subject  
6 to paragraph 8 of this Order); (vi) an independent contractor, consultant, and/or  
7 expert retained for the purpose of this litigation; (vii) court reporters and  
8 videographers; (viii) the Court; or (ix) other persons entitled hereunder to access  
9 DESIGNATED MATERIAL. DESIGNATED MATERIAL shall not be  
10 disclosed to any other persons unless prior authorization is obtained from counsel  
11 representing the producing Party or from the Court.

12           14. Parties may, at the deposition or hearing or within thirty (30)  
13 days after receipt of a deposition or hearing transcript, designate the deposition  
14 or hearing transcript or any portion thereof as “CONFIDENTIAL,”  
15 “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “RESTRICTED  
16 CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE” pursuant to this Order. Access to the  
17 deposition or hearing transcript so designated shall be limited in accordance with  
18 the terms of this Order. Until expiration of the 30-day period, the entire  
19 deposition or hearing transcript shall be treated as CONFIDENTIAL –  
20 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.

21           15. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
22 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may  
23 not file in the public record in this action any Protected Information or Material.  
24 In the event a Party wishes to use DESIGNATED MATERIAL in any pleading,  
25 motion, or other paper filed with the Court in this litigation, such pleading,  
26 motion, or other paper and Confidential Material shall be filed under seal  
27 pursuant to L.R. 79-5 and other applicable rules of the Court.

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1           16. The Order applies to pretrial discovery. Nothing in this Order  
2 shall be deemed to prevent the parties from introducing and DESIGNATED  
3 MATERIAL into evidence at the trial of this Action, or from using any  
4 information contained in DESIGNATED MATERIAL at the trial of this Action,  
5 subject to any pretrial order issued by this Court.

6           17. A Party may request in writing to the other Party that the  
7 designation given to any DESIGNATED MATERIAL be modified or  
8 withdrawn. If the designating Party does not agree to re-designation within ten  
9 (10) business days of receipt of the written request, the requesting Party may  
10 apply to the Court for relief. Upon any such application to the Court, the burden  
11 shall be on the designating Party to show why its classification is proper. Such  
12 application shall be treated procedurally as a motion to compel pursuant to  
13 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 37, subject to the Rule's provisions relating to  
14 sanctions. In making such application, the requirements of the Federal Rules of  
15 Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of the Court shall be met. Pending the  
16 Court's determination of the application, the designation of the designating Party  
17 shall be maintained.

18           18. Each outside consultant or expert to whom DESIGNATED  
19 MATERIAL is disclosed in accordance with the terms of this Order shall be  
20 advised by counsel of the terms of this Order, shall be informed that he or she is  
21 subject to the terms and conditions of this Order and shall sign an  
22 acknowledgement that he or she has received a copy of, has read, and has agreed  
23 to be bound by this Order. A copy of the acknowledgment form is attached as  
24 Exhibit A.

25           19. To the extent that any discovery is taken of persons who are  
26 not Parties to this Action (i.e., "Third Parties") and in the event that such Third  
27 Parties contend the discovery sought involves trade secrets, confidential

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1 business or technical information, or other proprietary information, then such  
2 Third Parties may agree to be bound by this Order.

3           20. To the extent that discovery or testimony is taken of Third  
4 Parties, the Third Parties may designate as “CONFIDENTIAL” or  
5 “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” any documents,  
6 information, or other material, in whole or in part, produced or given by such  
7 documents, information or other material, in whole or in part, produced or given  
8 by such Third Parties. The Third Parties shall have ten (10) business days after  
9 production of such documents, information, or other materials to make such a  
10 designation. Until that time period lapses or until such a designation has been  
11 made, whichever occurs sooner, all documents, information, or other material so  
12 produced or given shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
13 ONLY” in accordance with this Order.

14           21. Within thirty (30) days of final termination of this Action,  
15 including any appeals, all DESIGNATED MATERIAL, including all copies,  
16 duplicates, abstracts, indexes, summaries, descriptions, and excerpts, or extracts  
17 thereof (excluding excerpt or extracts incorporated into any privileged  
18 memoranda of the Parties and materials which have been admitted into evidence  
19 in this Action), shall at the producing Party’s election either be returned to the  
20 producing Party or be destroyed. The receiving Party shall verify the return or  
21 destruction by affidavit furnished to the producing Party, upon the producing  
22 Party’s request.

23           22. The failure to designate documents, information, or material  
24 in accordance with this Order and the failure to object to a designation at a given  
25 time shall not preclude the filing of a motion at a later date seeking to impose  
26 such designation or challenging the propriety thereof. The entry of this Order  
27 and/or the production of documents, information, and material hereunder shall in  
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1 no way constitute a waiver of any objection to the furnishing thereof, all such  
2 objections being hereby preserved.

3           23. Any Party knowing or believing that any other party is in  
4 violation of or intends to violate this Order and has raised the question of  
5 violation or potential violation with the opposing party and has been unable to  
6 resolve the matter by agreement may move the Court for such relief as may be  
7 appropriate in the circumstances. Pending disposition of the motion by the Court,  
8 the Party alleged to be in violation of or intending to violate this Order shall  
9 discontinue performance of and/or shall not undertake the further performance of  
10 any action alleged to constitute a violation of this Order.

11           24. Production of DESIGNATED MATERIAL by each of the  
12 Parties shall not be deemed a publication of the documents, information, and  
13 material (or the contents thereof) produced so as to void or make voidable  
14 whatever claim the Parties may have as to the proprietary and confidential nature  
15 of the documents, information, or other material or its contents.

16           25. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to effect an  
17 abrogation, waiver, or limitation of any kind on the rights of each of the Parties  
18 to assert any applicable discovery or trial privilege.

19           26. Nothing in this Order shall prevent or otherwise restrict  
20 outside counsel of record from rendering advice to their clients and, in the course  
21 of rendering such advice, relying upon the examination of DESIGNATED  
22 MATERIAL subject to paragraphs 7 and 8 of this Order. In rendering such advice  
23 and otherwise communicating with the client, however, counsel shall not disclose  
24 or reveal the substance or content of any DESIGNATED MATERIAL, except as  
25 permitted by this Order.

26           27. Each of the Parties shall also retain the right to file a motion  
27 with the Court (a) to modify this Order to allow disclosure of DESIGNATED  
28 MATERIAL to additional persons or entities if reasonably necessary to prepare

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1 and present this Action and (b) to apply for additional protection of  
2 DESIGNATED MATERIAL.

3 After the adoption of this provision by the parties, Outside Counsel  
4 representing a Party and any person associated with a Party who receive a  
5 producing Party's Protected Material designated "CONFIDENTIAL –  
6 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE  
7 CODE" under this Protective Order who accesses or otherwise learns of, in whole  
8 or in part, said Protected Material designated "CONFIDENTIAL –  
9 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE  
10 CODE" under this Protective Order shall not prepare, prosecute, supervise,  
11 advise, counsel, or assist in the preparation or prosecution of any patent  
12 application seeking a patent on behalf of the receiving Party or its acquirer,  
13 successor, or predecessor in the field of pulse oximetry during the pendency of  
14 this Action and for two years after final termination of this action. To avoid any  
15 doubt, "prosecution" as used in this paragraph does not include representing or  
16 advising a Party before a domestic or foreign agency in connection with a reissue  
17 protest, ex parte reexamination, covered business method review, or *inter partes*  
18 review; though in connection with any such reissue protest, ex parte  
19 reexamination, covered business method review, or *inter partes* review involving  
20 the patents-in-suit, Outside counsel for a receiving Party shall not: (i) participate  
21 in the preparation, prosecution, supervision, advice, counsel, or assistance of any  
22 amended claims; (ii) reveal a producing Party's Protected Material to any  
23 prosecuting reexamination counsel or agent; or (iii) use a producing Party's  
24 Protected Material for any purpose other than this litigation. The applicability of  
25 this provision is to be determined on an individual-by-individual basis such that  
26 an individual attorney who has not received Protected Material designated  
27 "CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "RESTRICTED  
28 CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE" is not restricted from undertaking any

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1 activities by virtue of this provision even if said individual attorney is employed  
2 by or works for the same firm or organization as an individual who has received  
3 such Protected Material.

4

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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7 DATED: April 02, 2020

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JOHN D. EARLY  
United States Magistrate Judge

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1 EXHIBIT A  
2

3 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
4 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
5 **SOUTHERN DIVISION**

6 MASIMO CORPORATION, a }  
7 Delaware Corporation; and }  
8 CERCACOR LABORATORIES, INC., }  
9 a Delaware corporation, }  
10 Plaintiffs/Counterdefendants, }  
11 v. } Civil Action No. 8:18-cv-2001-JVS-JDE  
12 TRUE WEARABLES, INC., a }  
13 Delaware corporation; and MARCELO }  
14 LAMEGO, an individual, }  
15 Defendants/Counterclaimants. }

16 **AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY PROTECTIVE ORDER**

17  
18 I, \_\_\_\_\_,  
19 declare that:

20  
21 1. My address is \_\_\_\_\_. My current  
22 employer is \_\_\_\_\_. My  
23 current occupation is \_\_\_\_\_.  
24

25 2. I have received a copy of the Protective Order in this action. I have  
26 carefully read and understand the provisions of the Protective Order.

27 3. I will comply with all of the provisions of the Protective Order. I  
28 will hold in confidence, will not disclose to anyone not qualified under the

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1 Protective Order, and will use only for purposes of this action any information  
2 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," "CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES  
3 ONLY" or "RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE CODE" that is  
4 disclosed to me.

5       4. Promptly upon termination of these actions, I will return all  
6 documents and things designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," "CONFIDENTIAL –  
7 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE  
8 CODE" that came into my possession, and all documents and things that I have  
9 prepared relating thereto, to the outside counsel for the party by whom I am  
10 employed.

11       5. I hereby submit to the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of  
12 enforcement of the Protective Order in this action.

13

14       I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

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## **ADDENDUM 2**

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0  
1 Attorneys for Plaintiffs,  
2 **Masimo Corporation and**  
**Cercacor Laboratories, Inc.**

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

MASIMO CORPORATION, a  
Delaware corporation; and  
CERCACOR LABORATORIES, INC.,  
a Delaware corporation.

Plaintiffs.

V.

1 TRUE WEARABLES, INC., a  
2 Delaware corporation; and  
3 MARCELO LAMEGO, an individual.

Defendants.

) Case No. 8:18-CV-02001  
)  
)  
**) COMPLAINT FOR**  
**) (1) BREACH OF CONTRACT**  
**) (2) TRADE SECRET**  
**) MISAPPROPRIATION**  
**) (3) BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY**  
**) AND**  
**) (4) PATENT INFRINGEMENT**  
)  
)  
**) AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**  
)  
)  
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1 Plaintiffs MASIMO CORPORATION (“Masimo”) and CERCACOR  
2 LABORATORIES, INC. (“Cercacor”) hereby complain of Defendants TRUE  
3 WEARABLES, INC. (“True Wearables”) and MARCELO LAMEGO  
4 (“Lamego”) (collectively, “Defendants”), and allege as follows:

5 **I. THE PARTIES**

6 1. Plaintiff Masimo is a Delaware corporation having its principal  
7 place of business at 52 Discovery, Irvine, California 92618.

8 2. Plaintiff Cercacor is a Delaware corporation having its principal  
9 place of business at 40 Parker, Irvine, California 92618.

10 3. Plaintiffs Masimo and Cercacor formerly employed Defendant  
11 Lamego as a highly-trusted engineer.

12 4. Lamego is now the founder, CEO, and Chairman of the Board of  
13 Defendant True Wearables. True Wearables is a relatively new company that  
14 recently began selling Oxxiom, a pulse oximeter apparently intended to compete  
15 directly with Plaintiffs’ products.

16 5. On information and belief, Defendant Lamego resides at 18 Lyra  
17 Way, Coto de Caza, California 92679 and Defendant True Wearables is a  
18 Delaware corporation having a principal place of business at 29826 Avenida de  
19 Las Banderas, Suite 300, Rancho Santa Margarita, California 92688.

20 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

21 6. This civil action includes claims for patent infringement arising  
22 under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 100, *et seq.*, more  
23 particularly, 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281. This action also arises under the  
24 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 (“DTSA”), 18 U.S.C. § 1836(b)-(c). This  
25 Complaint further alleges breach of contract, trade secret misappropriation, and  
26 breach of fiduciary duty.

27 7. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
28 §§ 1331, 1338(a), and 1367(a).

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1       8. Defendant Lamego resides in California. Defendant True  
2 Wearables has its principal place of business in California. Both Defendants are  
3 subject to personal jurisdiction in California and have committed the acts  
4 complained of in this Judicial District. The relevant agreements between  
5 Plaintiffs and Lamego also include consent to personal jurisdiction in  
6 California.

7       9.     Venue is proper in the Southern Division of the Central District of  
8 California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) with respect to patent infringement  
9 because Lamego resides in, and True Wearables has its regular and established  
10 place of business in, the County of Orange within the Central District of  
11 California. Defendants also have committed acts of infringement in this Judicial  
12 District.   Venue is also appropriate in this Judicial District under U.S.C.  
13 § 1391(b) with respect to the DTSA claims.

### **III. STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

15        10. This action seeks relief for the theft of Plaintiffs' highly  
16 confidential information and trade secrets, and infringement of Masimo's  
17 patents by Lamego and True Wearables. Lamego betrayed Plaintiffs' trust by  
18 acquiring and wrongfully using their highly confidential and proprietary  
19 technical information, product plans, manufacturing knowledge, and other  
20 highly confidential information. Lamego also breached his agreements with  
21 Plaintiffs by using and disclosing Plaintiffs' confidential information. This  
22 action also seeks relief for Lamego's breach of his fiduciary duty to Cercacor.

#### **IV. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

24        11. Masimo is a medical technology company that revolutionized pulse  
25 oximetry and is the only company to have succeeded in developing certain other  
26 noninvasive patient monitoring technologies. Pulse oximetry is a noninvasive  
27 method for monitoring a person's arterial oxygen saturation (also called  
28 "SpO<sub>2</sub>") and pulse rate from a sensor that is attached to a user. Before Masimo,

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1 pulse oximetry was plagued by unreliability, often when the measurement was  
2 needed most, due to patient motion and low peripheral blood flow (known as  
3 “low perfusion”). The industry had essentially given up on solving this  
4 problem, concluding it was largely unsolvable. Clinicians had to live with the  
5 results – patient monitors gave excessive false alarms, froze their measurements  
6 for prolonged periods of time despite potential changes in oxygen saturation or  
7 pulse rate, delayed notification of alarms due to long averaging times of sensor  
8 data, produced inaccurate measurements, or were unable to obtain data on the  
9 most critical patients and babies who cannot be instructed to stay still.  
10 Masimo’s pioneering technology, known as Masimo Signal Extraction  
11 Technology (“Masimo SET”), solved this problem and dramatically improved  
12 patient safety by accurately monitoring and reporting oxygen saturation and  
13 pulse rate even during motion and low perfusion.

14 12. Following its success in pulse oximetry, Masimo subsequently  
15 invested in developing additional breakthrough measurement technologies, such  
16 as non-invasively measuring total hemoglobin, carboxyhemoglobin, and  
17 methemoglobin. Masimo has continued to innovate, succeeding where others  
18 have consistently failed. Masimo was the first, and remains the only, company  
19 delivering these game-changing technologies to hospitals in the United States.

20 13. From its inception, Masimo has continuously developed cutting-  
21 edge noninvasive patient monitoring technologies. Masimo sought and received  
22 numerous U.S. patents for many of its inventions in this area. Masimo’s  
23 revolutionary technology was a key to its gaining significant market praise and  
24 penetration. After introduction into the market, many competitors, much larger  
25 than Masimo, used Masimo’s technology without a license, resulting in patent  
26 infringement lawsuits that ultimately confirmed the validity of Masimo’s  
27 innovations. But, Masimo does not pursue patents on all its innovations.  
28 Masimo maintains some technology as trade secrets. In addition, Masimo

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1 guards its future product and market plans. Only select employees have  
2 knowledge of and access to these guarded secrets.

3       14. Masimo's innovations also include important advances in sensor  
4 technologies that complement Masimo's system and algorithms. Masimo's  
5 sensors are integral to the success of the revolutionary technologies Masimo has  
6 developed. Masimo also pioneered techniques to manufacture sensors with low  
7 waste and low cost, while still providing high quality and exacting  
8 specifications. These sensor manufacturing techniques have been critical to  
9 Masimo's innovation engine and success for many years.

10      15. In 1998, Masimo spun certain technology off into a new company,  
11 Masimo Laboratories, Inc. or "Masimo Labs," to further research and develop  
12 the technologies. The name of the company was later changed to "Cercacor."  
13 Cercacor and Masimo have a license agreement between them to facilitate  
14 confidential collaboration between the companies.

15      16. Like Masimo, Cercacor is an innovator of non-invasive monitoring  
16 technologies. Cercacor is on the frontline of understanding how measuring,  
17 tracking, and analyzing physiological parameters can impact pre-diabetic and  
18 diabetic patients, endurance sports training and performance and overall health  
19 and wellness. Cercacor continued the development that started at Masimo on  
20 total hemoglobin (SpHb), methemoglobin (SpMet), and carboxyhemoglobin  
21 (SpCO®) and other non-invasive parameters.

22      17. Leading hospitals around the world use Cercacor technology  
23 licensed to Masimo and sold under the name Masimo rainbow SET. Like  
24 Masimo, Cercacor does not pursue patents on all its innovations. Cercacor also  
25 maintains some technology as trade secrets, and guards its future product and  
26 market plans. Only select employees have knowledge of and access to these  
27 guarded secrets.

28      ///

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1       18. Masimo and Cercacor carefully guard the secrecy of their  
2 confidential information and documents. For example, Masimo and Cercacor  
3 have policies regarding labelling confidential information and documents as  
4 “CONFIDENTIAL AND PROPRIETARY.” They also restrict these documents  
5 and information from disclosure to third parties and employees on a need-to-  
6 know basis. Masimo and Cercacor also have policies in place regarding the use  
7 of computers and related equipment that govern how their computer systems  
8 may be used. Those policies also govern the protection of Masimo’s and  
9 Cercacor’s confidential information. Both Masimo and Cercacor have  
10 document management systems that restrict access to confidential documents to  
11 only those employees with proper security credentials and a need for access.  
12 Masimo and Cercacor also require employees to sign agreements precluding the  
13 employees from disclosing or making use of any confidential information  
14 except as authorized by Masimo and Cercacor and as necessary for the  
15 performance of the employees’ duties. Masimo and Cercacor implemented such  
16 policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of sensitive information.  
17 These polices were in place during Lamego’s employment and remain in place  
18 today.

19       19. When Lamego started at Masimo, he was not skilled in  
20 physiological monitoring and had no exposure to manufacturing techniques.  
21 However, Masimo ultimately came to believe, after some time, that he had the  
22 technical capability to excel. He had exhibited what appeared to be high  
23 integrity and qualities of trustworthiness. Accordingly, Masimo ultimately  
24 decided to allow Masimo’s key engineers who developed Masimo’s  
25 revolutionary technology to disclose it to Lamego. Masimo believed that, by  
26 allowing these key engineers to disclose the secrets of Masimo’s technologies,  
27 Lamego could eventually take over for Masimo’s chief scientist. To accomplish  
28 this, Masimo arranged to have Lamego shadow these engineers, and expose him

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1 to every aspect of Masimo's technology, including top-secret algorithms,  
2 proprietary circuit board manufacturing, confidential sensor designs and much  
3 more. The engineers disclosed the extensive secrets that underlie Masimo  
4 technology and Masimo gave Lamego unfettered access to its most highly  
5 confidential technical information. Masimo groomed Lamego to continue this  
6 development with the access he had been given to the top engineers at Masimo.

7 20. In addition to revealing the secrets of Masimo's technology,  
8 Masimo exposed Lamego to Masimo's plans with respect to future products and  
9 market plans. Through this exposure, Masimo disclosed to Lamego what  
10 technologies Masimo believed would be significant and successful in those  
11 markets.

12 21. Masimo's founder, Chairman and CEO, also disclosed to Lamego  
13 Masimo's know-how and trade secrets regarding his strategic vision of non-  
14 invasive monitoring, managing an R&D organization, and strategic product and  
15 marketing plans. Indeed, Masimo's founder had regular one-on-one meetings  
16 with Lamego to disclose Masimo's know-how and trade secrets to him.

17 22. Lamego started with Masimo in 2000 as an Algorithm Engineer,  
18 initially staying less than one year. At that time, Lamego agreed to and signed a  
19 Masimo Employee Confidentiality Agreement (the "Masimo 2000 Agreement")  
20 dated June 26, 2000. A copy of the Masimo 2000 Agreement is attached hereto  
21 as Exhibit 1. Among the terms of the Masimo 2000 Agreement are the  
22 following:

23 a. "For purposes of this Agreement, the term Confidential  
24 Information means any information in any form that Masimo considers  
25 confidential, including business plans, customer files, sales and marketing  
26 reports, technical data, prices and costs, designs and formulas, software,  
27 databases, personnel and payroll records, mailing lists, accounting  
28 records, and other business information."

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1           b.     “During my employment by Masimo, I will not disclose or  
2 make use of any Confidential Information except as authorized by  
3 Masimo and as necessary for the performance of my duties as a Masimo  
4 employee.”

5           c.     “After my employment with Masimo has terminated, I will  
6 not disclose or make use of any Confidential Information for any purpose,  
7 either on my own or on behalf of another business.”

8           d.     “Upon termination of my employment for any reason, I will  
9 immediately assemble all property of Masimo in my possession or under  
10 my control and return it unconditionally to Masimo.”

11          e.     “During my employment, I will devote all of my working  
12 time and energy to the business of Masimo, and I will not render services  
13 to anyone outside Masimo, accept competing employment, or make  
14 preparations to compete with Masimo.”

15          f.     “During and after my employment, I will not solicit or  
16 induce any employee or consultant of Masimo to quit their employment  
17 or cease doing business with Masimo....”

18          g.     “For purposes of enforcing this Agreement, I hereby consent  
19 to jurisdiction in the Superior Court of California for the County of  
20 Orange, as well as any other jurisdiction allowed by law.”

21          h.     “I understand that my obligations under this Agreement  
22 remain in effect even after my employment with Masimo terminates.”

23          23. When he started in 2000, Lamego was not familiar with pulse  
24 oximetry product development. Masimo’s key engineers began training  
25 Lamego on Masimo’s pulse oximetry technology, from basic principles to  
26 sophisticated Masimo algorithms and approaches.

27          24. Lamego left Masimo for a short period from January 2001 to  
28 December 2002 to work as a consultant and professor. Lamego returned to

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1 Masimo in January 2003, as a Research Scientist, and held that position until  
2 November 2006.

3       25. Upon re-joining Masimo, Lamego signed a second agreement with  
4 Masimo dated January 28, 2003 with provisions similar to his first agreement.  
5 A copy of the 2003 Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit 2. The 2003  
6 Agreement further confirmed, “I agree to assign and hereby assign to Masimo  
7 all rights that I may have to any inventions, works of authorship, developments,  
8 improvements, or trade secrets that I may develop during the course of my  
9 employment, except for inventions which I am allowed to retain under  
10 California Labor Code section 2870, a copy of which is attached to this  
11 Agreement as Exhibit B.”

12       26. Masimo’s most trusted and skilled engineers continued to expose  
13 Lamego to Masimo’s technology. As Lamego became more immersed in  
14 Masimo’s technology, Masimo gave Lamego access to the most confidential of  
15 information that was restricted to only a very small number of Masimo’s trusted  
16 engineers. Masimo’s chief scientist spent significant time over the years  
17 disclosing to Lamego Masimo’s technical know-how and trade secrets. To  
18 accelerate this process, Masimo’s chief scientist shared an office with Lamego  
19 for years, disclosing everything he could about Masimo technology. Masimo  
20 expected Lamego would eventually succeed Masimo’s chief scientist.

21       27. In his trusted position, Masimo exposed Lamego to Masimo’s  
22 future product and market plans. Lamego was a senior member of a team that  
23 was developing SpHb, SpMet, SpCO, and other non-invasive parameters. He  
24 was also part of a team developing a plan to pursue un-tethered, wearable  
25 monitoring solutions and wireless sensors, whereby the patient or user would no  
26 longer be connected by a wire to a monitor. Masimo had begun its strategic  
27 plans for wireless sensors and wearable monitors, and Lamego was privy to  
28 those discussions and plans. Those plans also included developing wearable

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1 devices, including wireless sensors and wearable monitors, and marketing those  
2 products outside of the medical field, for example, to athletes and health  
3 conscious consumers. Lamego was personally involved in strategic discussions  
4 on both the marketing and product plans for wireless sensors and wearable  
5 monitors and the planned target markets. These plans were not generally  
6 known.

7 28. Lamego signed a third agreement with Masimo dated January 31,  
8 2005. A copy of the 2005 Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit 3. The 2005  
9 Agreement also added:

10 a. “For purposes of this Agreement, the term Confidential  
11 Information means any information in any form that Masimo considers  
12 confidential, including without limitation business plans, customer files,  
13 sales and marketing reports, technical data, prices and costs, designs and  
14 formulas, software, databases, personnel and payroll records, mailing  
15 lists, accounting records, and other business information. Confidential  
16 Information also includes information to which I am exposed during the  
17 course of my employment with Masimo that is considered confidential to  
18 Masimo’s affiliates or any third party.”

19 b. “Upon termination of my employment for any reason, I will  
20 immediately assemble all property of Masimo in my possession or under  
21 my control and return it unconditionally to Masimo.

22 c. “I agree that the fruits and products of my labor as a Masimo  
23 employee shall belong solely to Masimo.”

24 d. “I agree that the activities forbidden in paragraphs 13 and 14  
25 above would necessarily involve the use or disclosure of Masimo’s trade  
26 secrets and proprietary and confidential information . . . and are necessary  
27 to protection of Masimo’s trade secrets and proprietary and confidential  
28 information. I understand that none of my activities will be prohibited

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1           under paragraphs 13 and 14 to the extent that I can prove that the action  
2           was taken without the use or disclosure of any of Masimo's trade secrets  
3           or proprietary or confidential information.

4         29. In 2006, Lamego, having received extensive exposure to Masimo's  
5           confidential information from Masimo's key engineers, moved from Masimo to  
6           Masimo Labs. Lamego was promoted to Chief Technical Officer of Masimo  
7           Labs. With this promotion, he became the most senior ranking executive  
8           engineer of Masimo Labs. Masimo Labs' mission was to continue developing  
9           non-invasive technologies using the technology originally developed at  
10          Masimo, which was licensed to Masimo Labs. Masimo Labs focused on the  
11          market outside of the professional medical caregiver market with these new  
12          innovative technologies.

13         30. Masimo Labs was also working to measure glucose levels in the  
14          blood non-invasively. As CTO, Lamego led all Masimo Labs' technology  
15          development. He was also involved in, exposed to, and responsible for carrying  
16          out strategic plans for products and markets, including for wearable monitors  
17          and wireless sensors, and target markets for those products.

18         31. While at Masimo Labs, Lamego signed an Employee  
19          Confidentiality Agreement (the "Cercacor Agreement") dated May 19, 2009. A  
20          copy of the Cercacor Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit 4. Among the  
21          terms of the Cercacor Agreement are the following:

22           a. "For purposes of this Agreement, the term Confidential  
23          Information means any information in any form that Masimo Labs  
24          considers confidential, including without limitation business plans,  
25          customer files, customer lists, supplier lists, sales and marketing reports,  
26          forecasts, strategies, technical data, prices and costs, designs and  
27          formulas, discoveries, processes, manufacturing techniques, know-how,  
28          improvements, ideas or copyrightable works, software, databases,

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1 personnel and payroll records, mailing lists, accounting records, works of  
2 authorship, inventions, trade secrets and other business information.  
3 Confidential Information also includes information to which I am  
4 exposed during the course of my employment with Masimo Labs that is  
5 considered confidential to Masimo Labs' affiliates or any third party."

6 b. "During my employment by Masimo Labs, I will not  
7 disclose or make use of any Confidential Information except as  
8 authorized by Masimo Labs and as necessary for the performance of my  
9 duties as a Masimo Labs employee."

10 c. "After my employment with Masimo Labs has terminated, I  
11 will not disclose or make use of any Confidential Information for any  
12 purpose, either on my own or on behalf of another business."

13 d. "Upon termination of my employment for any reason, I will  
14 immediately assemble all property of Masimo Labs, including any  
15 proprietary or confidential information, in my possession or under my  
16 control and return it unconditionally to Masimo Labs."

17 e. "During my employment, I will devote all of my working  
18 time and energy to the business of Masimo Labs, and I will not render  
19 services to anyone outside Masimo Labs, accept competing employment,  
20 or make preparations to compete with Masimo Labs."

21 f. "I agree that the activities forbidden in paragraphs 13 and 14  
22 above would necessarily involve the use or disclosure of Masimo Labs'  
23 trade secrets and proprietary and confidential information and are  
24 necessary to protection of Masimo Labs' trade secrets or activities."

25 g. "For purposes of enforcing this Agreement, I hereby consent  
26 to jurisdiction in the Superior Court of California for the County of  
27 Orange, as well as any other jurisdiction allowed by law."

28       ///

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1                   h. “I understand that my obligations under this Agreement  
2 remain in effect even after my employment with Masimo Labs  
3 terminates.”

4                 32. The Masimo 2000 Agreement, 2003 Agreement, 2005 Agreement,  
5 and the Cercacor 2009 Agreement are collectively referred to herein as the  
6 “Lamego Agreements.”

7                 33. At Masimo Labs, later renamed Cercacor, Lamego’s understanding  
8 of Plaintiffs’ confidential information continued to develop regarding, among  
9 other things, the construction of physiological sensors, how to manufacture  
10 high-quality sensors to exacting specifications at a reasonable cost, how to  
11 process signals based on light transport through physiological tissue, and photon  
12 diffusion. He continued to be Cercacor’s most-trusted engineer with  
13 unrestricted access to Masimo’s and Cercacor’s confidential information. In his  
14 executive role at Cercacor, he was further closely involved in the strategic future  
15 plans of Masimo and Cercacor on many topics, including Masimo plans to enter  
16 certain markets and particular technologies that would likely be successful. He  
17 was also introduced to potential suppliers relating to components for wireless  
18 sensors and untethered monitors.

19                 34. In his role at Cercacor, Lamego led the engineering team and  
20 Cercacor’s research and product development. With regular guidance provided  
21 by the CEO, Lamego managed and directed all technical activities, including  
22 developing product roadmaps, project management, intellectual property  
23 strategy, recruitment of employees, negotiation of supplier agreements and non-  
24 disclosure agreements, modeling, hardware development, algorithm design,  
25 software implementation, biosensor development, and industrial design.  
26 Lamego also participated in many discussions about the development of a  
27 wireless sensor and other wireless configurations for Plaintiffs. Masimo and  
28 Cercacor disclosed their vast pulse oximetry sensor technology, including

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1 processing of signals based on light transport through physiological tissue, and  
2 photon diffusion while he worked. Masimo also disclosed manufacturing  
3 techniques for producing pulse oximetry sensors with reasonable cost  
4 constraints. As former Chief Technical Officer of Cercacor and a Research  
5 Scientist at Masimo, he had unfettered access to and responsibility for  
6 maintaining Plaintiffs' highly confidential technical information.

7       35. Lamego resigned from Cercacor in January 2014, after having  
8 sought, and obtained, a position at Apple, Inc. Lamego learned of Apple's  
9 interest and heavy recruiting of Masimo's technical and clinical team, including  
10 soliciting Masimo's key engineers. Apple's recruitment included the key  
11 engineers that Lamego knew intimately understood Masimo's technology.  
12 Apple also solicited and succeeded in hiring Masimo's Chief Medical Officer,  
13 Michael O'Reilly, who as a Masimo executive, was also intimately familiar  
14 with Masimo's strategic product and marketing plans. Lamego was aware of  
15 Masimo's and Cercacor's concerns about Apple pursuing key team members.  
16 On information and belief, Lamego then sought and obtained a position from  
17 Apple. Shortly after joining Apple, Lamego pursued on behalf of Apple  
18 numerous patent applications on some of the same technologies as disclosed in  
19 Masimo's patents.

20       36. When Lamego informed Masimo and Cercacor that he was leaving  
21 for Apple, Lamego proactively volunteered to Masimo and Cercacor that he  
22 would not work on pulse oximetry and other technologies he had worked on  
23 while with Masimo or Cercacor. He assured Plaintiffs that if Apple asked him  
24 to do so, he would quit. Yet, he continued such work on his own after leaving  
25 Apple.

26       37. Although only at Apple for seven months, Lamego was listed as an  
27 inventor in multiple Apple-filed patent applications that were closely tied to the  
28 work he had done and the technology he had been taught by Masimo's key

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1 scientists. Based on those now-published patent applications, Masimo and  
2 Cercacor now understand that while at Apple, Lamego worked as an engineer  
3 on development of non-invasive physiological measurements, including pulse  
4 oximetry, for Apple for wearable products, directly in conflict with his  
5 assurances to Masimo and Cercacor.

6 38. After seven months, Lamego's employment at Apple ended. He  
7 then founded True Wearables. In late 2016, Plaintiffs cautioned Lamego that  
8 his activity raised significant concerns about his obligations to Plaintiffs.  
9 Lamego contended that the products he was developing for True Wearables did  
10 not rely on Plaintiffs' confidential information. But, Lamego refused to share  
11 with Plaintiffs' outside counsel the Oxxiom hardware or software. On  
12 information and belief, Lamego later released his Oxxiom device with its  
13 software fully encrypted.

14 39. Lamego also was aware of Masimo's and Cercacor's ongoing  
15 projects for wearable wireless devices, and indeed, Lamego oversaw such  
16 projects at Cercacor. Plaintiffs' plans, known to Lamego, were not generally  
17 known outside of Plaintiffs.

18 40. After True Wearables introduced its Oxxiom product to market,  
19 Plaintiffs unfortunately confirmed the concerns raised by Lamego and True  
20 Wearables that were identified in the Plaintiffs' letters.

21 41. Lamego never sought any type of permission or rights from  
22 Plaintiffs to use their confidential information, trade secrets or other intellectual  
23 property.

24 42. Before Lamego left Cercacor, he claimed to have proven the  
25 feasibility of measuring glucose and multiple other blood constituents non-  
26 invasively. He assured Cercacor's CEO that he had transferred all know-how  
27 for these measuring these blood constituents to others at Cercacor. Because of  
28 the unexpected departure of Lamego, Cercacor revisited the feasibility studies

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1 and could not demonstrate feasibility of any of the measurements. Accordingly,  
2 either Lamego withheld from Cercacor information critical to the development  
3 of the technology for these parameters or misrepresented their feasibility.

4 43. Lamego also recruited onto Defendant True Wearables' Board  
5 another former Masimo executive, Anthony Allan, previously Chief Operating  
6 Officer at Masimo. Allan was in charge of manufacturing at Masimo, and had  
7 access to extensive know-how regarding Masimo's manufacturing, such as how  
8 to manufacture disposable and reusable pulse oximetry sensors, to exacting  
9 specifications, at a reasonable cost with low waste.

10 **V. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **(BREACH OF CONTRACT WITH MASIMO BY LAMEGO)**

12 44. Masimo hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the  
13 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 43.

14 45. The covenants in the Masimo 2000 Agreement, 2003 Agreement,  
15 and 2005 Agreement (collectively, "Masimo Agreements") were intended and  
16 necessary to protect Plaintiffs' legitimate business interests in its goodwill and  
17 confidential information.

18 46. The Masimo Agreements are valid and enforceable contracts  
19 between Masimo and Lamego.

20 47. Because of the Masimo Agreements, Lamego had an obligation to  
21 keep confidential and not to disclose or to make use of any of Masimo's  
22 confidential information, except as authorized by Masimo and as necessary for  
23 the performance of his duties as an employee of Masimo.

24 48. Because of the Masimo Agreements, Lamego also had an  
25 obligation not to disclose or to make use of any Masimo confidential  
26 information, for any purpose, either on his own or on behalf of another business  
27 after his employment with Masimo had terminated.

28 // /

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1           49. Masimo breached the Masimo Agreements by taking and using  
2 Masimo's confidential information for his own benefit and for the benefit of  
3 True Wearables. On information and belief, Lamego continues to breach the  
4 Masimo Agreements by wrongfully utilizing Masimo's confidential information  
5 to the benefit of others and in the course of his employment with True  
6 Wearables.

7           50. Because of the Masimo Agreements, Lamego also had an  
8 obligation to cooperate with Masimo to do whatever necessary or appropriate to  
9 obtain patents.

10          51. Lamego breached the Masimo Agreements by failing to cooperate  
11 with Masimo by failing to pursue the patenting of certain subject matter he was  
12 instructed to pursue, as well as by refusing to review and sign inventor  
13 declarations and assignments for continuing patent applications on which he  
14 was a named inventor. Masimo suffered harm as a result, including attorneys'  
15 fees and expenses.

16          52. Masimo has fully performed all its obligations and has satisfied all  
17 conditions for performance under the Masimo Agreement.

18          53. Lamego has willfully, and with conscious disregard for the  
19 contractual obligations owed to Masimo, breached the Masimo Agreements.

20          54. Unless restrained and enjoined by the Court, Lamego will continue  
21 to breach the Masimo Agreements.

22          55. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of Lamego's breach  
23 of contract, Masimo has suffered irreparable injury to their rights and pecuniary  
24 damages. Masimo will continue to suffer such injury, loss, and damage unless  
25 and until Lamego is enjoined from further use or disclosure of Masimo's  
26 confidential information.

27          56. Lamego has derived and received and will continue to derive and to  
28 receive from the aforementioned breach of contract, gains, profits, and

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1 advantages, many of which are not presently known to Masimo. As a result,  
2 Lamego should be required to disgorge these gains, profits, and advantages in  
3 restitution for his breach.

4 57. Masimo is therefore entitled to injunctive relief or specific  
5 performance of the Masimo Agreements.

6 **VI. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **(BREACH OF CONTRACT WITH CERCACOR BY LAMEGO)**

8 58. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
9 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 57.

10 59. The covenants in the Cercacor Agreement were intended and  
11 necessary to protect Cercacor's legitimate business interests in its goodwill and  
12 confidential information.

13 60. The Cercacor Agreement is a valid and enforceable contract  
14 between Cercacor and Lamego.

15 61. Because of the Cercacor Agreement, Lamego had an obligation to  
16 keep confidential and not to disclose or to make use of any of Cercacor's  
17 confidential information, except as authorized by Cercacor and as necessary for  
18 the performance of his duties as an employee of Cercacor.

19 62. Because of the Cercacor Agreement, Lamego also had an  
20 obligation not to disclose or to make use of any Plaintiffs' confidential  
21 information, for any purpose, either on his own or on behalf of another business  
22 after his employment with Cercacor had terminated.

23 63. Lamego breached the Cercacor Agreement by taking and using  
24 Cercacor's confidential information for his own benefit and for the benefit of  
25 True Wearables. On information and belief, Lamego continues to breach the  
26 Cercacor Agreements by wrongfully utilizing Plaintiffs' confidential  
27 information to the benefit of others and in the course of his employment with  
28 True Wearables.

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1       64. Lamego also breached the Cercacor Agreement by taking and using  
2 Cercacor's trade secrets to compete directly with Cercacor. Cal. Bus. & Prof.  
3 Code § 16600 generally prohibits agreements forbidding former employees  
4 from engaging in work for a competitor. However, courts in California have  
5 recognized a trade secrets exception to Section 16600. *See Asset Mktg. Sys. v.*  
6 *Gagnon*, 542 F.3d 748, 758 (9th Cir. 2008). Lamego agreed with Cercacor "for  
7 a period of two (2) years immediately following my termination of employment  
8 with Masimo Labs (voluntary or otherwise), I shall be prohibited from  
9 competing with any business, product or service of Masimo Labs." Ex. 4 at  
10 ¶14. Lamego also agreed that this was necessary to protect trade secrets. *See*  
11 Ex. 4 at ¶15. Lamego and True Wearables compete directly with Cercacor,  
12 using Cercacor trade secrets, in violation of the terms of the Cercacor  
13 Agreement.

14       65. Because of the Cercacor Agreement, Lamego also had an  
15 obligation to cooperate with Cercacor to do whatever necessary or appropriate  
16 to obtain patents.

17       66. Lamego breached the Cercacor Agreement by failing to cooperate  
18 with Cercacor by failing to pursue the patenting of certain subject matter he was  
19 instructed to pursue, as well as by refusing to review and sign inventor  
20 declarations and assignments for continuing patent applications on which he  
21 was a named inventor. Cercacor suffered harm as a result, including attorneys'  
22 fees and expenses.

23       67. Lamego also breached the Cercacor Agreement by not disclosing  
24 sufficient information regarding glucose and the other non-invasive parameters  
25 he claimed to have proven feasibility of at Cercacor, or in the alternative, not  
26 accurately presenting the status of their development.

27       68. Cercacor has fully performed all its obligations and have satisfied  
28 all conditions for performance under the Cercacor Agreement.

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1        69. Lamego has willfully, and with conscious disregard for the  
2 contractual obligations owed to Plaintiffs, breached the Cercacor Agreement.

3       70. Unless restrained and enjoined by the Court, Lamego will continue  
4 to breach the Cercacor Agreement.

5        71. As a foreseeable, direct, and proximate result of Lamego's breach  
6 of contract, Cercacor has suffered irreparable injury to their rights and pecuniary  
7 damages. Cercacor will continue to suffer such injury, loss, and damage unless  
8 and until Lamego is enjoined from further use or disclosure of Cercacor's  
9 confidential information.

10        72. Lamego has derived and received and will continue to derive and to  
11 receive from the aforementioned breach of contract, gains, profits, and  
12 advantages, many of which are not presently known to Cercacor. As a result,  
13 Lamego should be required to disgorge these gains, profits, and advantages in  
14 restitution for his breach.

15        73. Cercacor is therefore entitled to injunctive relief or specific  
16 performance of the Cercacor Agreement.

## **VII. THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(TRADE SECRET MISAPPROPRIATION UNDER  
CALIFORNIA'S UNIFORM TRADE SECRET LAW)**

20       74. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
21 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 73.

22        75. This is a cause of action for Misappropriation of Trade Secrets under  
23 California's Uniform Trade Secrets Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 3426 *et seq.*, based  
24 upon Defendants' wrongful and improper use and disclosure of confidential and  
25 proprietary trade secret information of Plaintiffs.

26        76. Plaintiffs own the trade secrets including, but not limited to,  
27 Plaintiffs' business plans, know-how, technical information, technical data,  
28 designs, manufacturing techniques and other business information ("Confidential

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1 Information").

2       77. Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is currently, and was at the time  
3 of Defendants' misappropriation, not generally known. All individuals with access  
4 to Plaintiffs' Confidential Information were instructed to keep it confidential, and  
5 they were subject to obligations to keep Plaintiffs' Confidential Information  
6 secret. Additionally, Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is not generally known  
7 to the public or to other persons who can obtain economic value from its  
8 disclosure or use.

9       78. Plaintiffs' Confidential Information has actual and potential  
10 independent economic value because it is not generally known. The actual and  
11 potential independent economic value of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is  
12 derived from not being generally known because it gives Plaintiffs an actual and  
13 potential business advantage over others who do not know the information and  
14 who could obtain economic value from its disclosure or use.

15       79. Plaintiffs made reasonable efforts under the circumstances to keep  
16 Plaintiffs' Confidential Information from becoming generally known. For  
17 example, Plaintiffs' efforts included marking documents confidential, instructing  
18 those individuals with access to the information to treat it as confidential,  
19 restricting access to the information, and requiring individuals to sign  
20 confidentiality agreements.

21       80. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon alleges, that Lamego  
22 misappropriated Plaintiffs' Confidential Information by disclosure. On  
23 information and belief, Lamego disclosed Plaintiffs' Confidential Information,  
24 without Plaintiffs' consent, to True Wearables, True Wearables' employees, and  
25 True Wearables' contractors in order for them improperly develop the Oxxiom  
26 product. Additionally, at the time of disclosure, Lamego knew or had reason to  
27 know that his knowledge of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information was acquired by  
28 an employer-employee and fiduciary relationship and Lamego's employment

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1 agreements, which created a duty for Lamego to keep Plaintiffs' Confidential  
2 Information secret.

3 81. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that  
4 Defendants also misappropriated Plaintiffs' Confidential Information by use. On  
5 information and belief, Lamego used Plaintiffs' Confidential Information in  
6 deciding to form True Wearables, in identifying the target market, the products to  
7 pursue, and during Lamego's employment at True Wearables, without Plaintiffs'  
8 express or implied consent, for True Wearables to identify the target market, target  
9 product, and to develop and manufacture pulse oximetry product.

10 82. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that True  
11 Wearables also misappropriated Plaintiffs' Confidential Information by  
12 disclosure. On information and belief, True Wearables disclosed Plaintiffs'  
13 Confidential Information, without Plaintiffs' consent, in order to improperly  
14 develop and manufacture the pulse oximetry devices. True Wearables knew or  
15 had reason to know that his knowledge of Plaintiffs Confidential Information  
16 came from Plaintiffs, and that Lamego had previously acquired Plaintiff's  
17 Confidential Information by virtue of an employer-employee and fiduciary  
18 relationship and the Lamego agreements, all of which created a duty for Lamego  
19 to keep Plaintiffs' Confidential Information secret.

20 83. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that  
21 Defendants misappropriated Plaintiffs' Confidential Information by acquisition  
22 because True Wearables obtained possession of Plaintiffs' Confidential  
23 Information from Lamego, when True Wearables knew or had reason to know that  
24 Lamego used improper means to acquire it. Additionally, True Wearables used  
25 improper means to acquire Lamego's Confidential Information from Lamego  
26 because True Wearables relied on Lamego's breach of his duty not to use  
27 Plaintiffs' Trade Secrets. Lamego acquired the trade secrets by improper means.  
28 Additionally, at the time of acquisition, Lamego knew or had reason to know that

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1 his knowledge of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information came from Plaintiffs and  
2 that Lamego had previously acquired Plaintiffs' Confidential Information by  
3 virtue of an employer-employee and fiduciary relationship and the Lamego  
4 agreements, all of which created a duty for Lamego to protect and not use  
5 Plaintiffs' Confidential Information.

6 84. Plaintiffs were harmed by Defendants' acquisition, use, and  
7 disclosure of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information, and Defendants' actions were  
8 substantial factors in causing Plaintiffs' harm. As a direct and proximate result of  
9 Defendants' willful, improper, and unlawful acquisition, use, and disclosure of  
10 Plaintiffs' trade secrets, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, great  
11 harm and damage. Plaintiffs will continue to be irreparably damaged unless  
12 Defendants are enjoined from further use and disclosure of Plaintiffs Confidential  
13 Information.

14 85. Defendants were unjustly enriched by Defendants' acquisition, use,  
15 and disclosure of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information, and Defendants' actions  
16 were substantial factors in causing Defendants to be unjustly enriched.  
17 Defendants were unjustly enriched because their misappropriation of Plaintiffs'  
18 Confidential Information caused Defendants to receive a benefit that they  
19 otherwise would not have achieved.

20 86. If neither damages nor unjust enrichment caused by Defendants'  
21 misappropriation of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is provable at trial,  
22 Plaintiffs are entitled to a reasonable royalty for the period of time that  
23 Defendants' use of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information could have been  
24 prohibited.

25 87. The aforementioned acts of Defendants in wrongfully  
26 misappropriating Plaintiffs trade secrets were, and continue to be, willful and  
27 malicious, warranting an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided by  
28 Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.4, and exemplary damages, as provided by Cal. Civ. Code

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1 || §§ 3294 and 3426.3(c).

### **VIII. FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(TRADE SECRET MISAPPROPRIATION UNDER THE FEDERAL  
DEFENSE OF TRADE SECRETS ACT)**

5       88. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
6 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 87.

7        89. This is a cause of action for Misappropriation of Trade Secrets under  
8 the Federal Defense of Trade Secrets Act of 2016, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1836 *et seq.*,  
9 based upon Defendants' wrongful and improper use of confidential and  
10 proprietary trade secret information of Plaintiffs.

11       90. Plaintiffs own the trade secrets including, but not limited to, the  
12 Confidential Information previously described.

13        91. Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is currently, and was at the time  
14 of Defendants' misappropriation, secret. All individuals with access to Plaintiffs'  
15 Confidential Information were instructed to protect it, and they were subject to  
16 obligations to keep Plaintiffs' Confidential Information secret. Additionally,  
17 Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is not generally known to the public or to  
18 other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use.  
19 Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is not readily ascertainable by the public or to  
20 other persons.

21       92. Plaintiffs' Confidential Information has actual and potential  
22 independent economic value because it is not generally known. The actual and  
23 potential independent economic value of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information is  
24 derived from not being generally known because it gives Plaintiffs an actual and  
25 potential business advantage over others who do not know the information and  
26 who could obtain economic value from its disclosure or use.

27 | //

28 | //

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1       93. Plaintiffs made reasonable efforts under the circumstances to keep  
2 Plaintiffs' Confidential Information secret. For example, Plaintiffs' efforts  
3 included marking documents confidential, instructing those individuals with  
4 access to the information to treat it as confidential, restricting access to the  
5 information, and requiring individuals with access to the information to sign  
6 confidentiality agreements.

7       94. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that True  
8 Wearables misappropriated Plaintiffs' Confidential Information by use. True  
9 Wearables' unauthorized use of Plaintiff's Confidential Information has occurred  
10 after the enactment of the DTSA in May 2016, and such unauthorized and  
11 improper use is ongoing and continues to this day.

12       95. On information and belief, Lamego disclosed Plaintiffs' Confidential  
13 Information, without Plaintiffs' consent, to True Wearables and to True  
14 Wearables' employees for them improperly develop the Oxxiom product. True  
15 Wearables used Plaintiffs' Confidential Information, without Plaintiffs' express or  
16 implied consent, improperly to pursue the concept, and to identify the target  
17 market, identify the target product and develop and manufacture the Oxxiom  
18 device. On information and belief, True Wearables used Plaintiffs' Confidential  
19 Information, without Plaintiffs' consent, by choosing the target market, choosing  
20 the target product, and advertising and releasing True Wearables Oxxiom product.  
21 Additionally, at the time of disclosure, True Wearables knew or had reason to  
22 know that Lamego's knowledge of Plaintiffs' Confidential Information was  
23 acquired by virtue of an employer-employee and fiduciary relationship and  
24 Lamego's employment agreements, which created a duty for Lamego to protect  
25 Plaintiffs' Confidential Information.

26       96. On information and belief, Defendants also used Plaintiffs'  
27 Confidential Information during Lamego's employment at True Wearables,  
28 without Plaintiffs' express or implied consent, in order for True Wearables to

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1 identify the target market, the target product, and develop and manufacture the  
2 Oxxiom product.

3       97. Plaintiffs' are informed and believe, and thereon allege, that  
4 Defendants misappropriated Plaintiffs' Confidential Information by acquisition  
5 because True Wearables obtained possession of Plaintiffs' Confidential  
6 Information from Lamego, when True Wearables knew or had reason to know that  
7 Lamego used improper means to acquire it. Additionally, True Wearables used  
8 improper means to acquire Lamego's Confidential Information from Lamego  
9 because True Wearables relied on Lamego's breach of his duty not to use  
10 Plaintiffs' Trade Secrets.

11       98. Plaintiffs were harmed by Defendants' acquisition, use, and  
12 disclosure of Plaintiffs' Trade Secrets, and Defendants' actions were substantial  
13 factors in causing Plaintiffs' harm. As a direct and proximate result of  
14 Defendants' willful, improper, and unlawful acquisition, use, and disclosure of  
15 Plaintiffs' trade secrets, Plaintiffs have suffered, and will continue to suffer, great  
16 harm and damage. Plaintiffs will continue to be irreparably damaged unless  
17 Defendants are enjoined from further use and disclosure of Plaintiffs' Trade  
18 Secrets.

19       99. Defendants were unjustly enriched by Defendants' acquisition, use,  
20 and disclosure of Plaintiffs' Trade Secrets, and Defendants' actions were  
21 substantial factors in causing Defendants to be unjustly enriched. Defendants  
22 were unjustly enriched because their misappropriation of Plaintiffs' Trade Secrets  
23 caused Defendants to receive a benefit that they otherwise would not have  
24 achieved.

25       100. In the event that neither damages nor unjust enrichment caused by  
26 Defendants' misappropriation of Plaintiffs' Trade Secrets is provable at trial,  
27 Plaintiffs are entitled to a reasonable royalty for the period of time that  
28 Defendants' use of Plaintiffs' trade secrets could have been prohibited.

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1       101. The aforementioned acts of Defendants in wrongfully  
2 misappropriating Plaintiffs trade secrets were, and continue to be, willful and  
3 malicious, warranting an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided by 18  
4 U.S.C. § 1836(b)(3)(D), and exemplary damages, as provided by 18 U.S.C.  
5 § 1836(b)(3)(C).

**IX. FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY OF UNDIVIDED LOYALTY  
AGAINST LAMEGO)**

9       102. Cercacor hereby realleges and incorporates by reference the  
10 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 101.

11        103. As an officer of Cercacor, Lamego owed duties of loyalty and other  
12 fiduciary duties to Cercacor, including the duty not to exploit his position within  
13 Cercacor's corporate structure for his own benefit and the duty not to hinder or  
14 usurp Cercacor's corporate opportunities.

15        104. While serving as Cercacor's Chief Technical Officer, Lamego  
16        oversaw research and development into technology for the noninvasive  
17        measurement of over twenty additional blood parameters.

18        105. Lamego failed to pursue patent subject matter he was instructed to  
19 pursue. Although filing patents that appeared to relate to the subject matter,  
20 Lamego excluded certain subject matter for which he was instructed to seek patent  
21 protection.

22        106. In 2013, Lamego represented to the Cercacor Board of Directors that  
23 many non-invasive parameters were feasible and available for license to Masimo.

24        107. Cercacor revisited the feasibility studies for these parameters after  
25 Lamego's unexpected departure, but could not confirm their feasibility. Either  
26 Lamego failed to fully disclose information critical to their feasibility, in breach of  
27 his fiduciary duty or he did not accurately represent the status, also in breach of his  
28 fiduciary duty. To the extent that Lamego did not accurately present to Cercacor

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1 and its Board of Directors the status of his research and development into the  
2 technology for non-invasively measuring those blood parameters, or failed to fully  
3 disclose the developed technology, Lamego breached his duty of undivided  
4 loyalty.

5 108. Based on Lamego's representations, in December 2013, Masimo  
6 licensed the Lamego-developed technology to noninvasively measure five of those  
7 blood parameters and paid Cercacor a license fee of \$2,500,000.

8 109. Lamego acted against Cercacor's interests by either not accurately  
9 presenting the status of at least the five parameters ultimately licensed by Masimo,  
10 or by failing to disclose sufficient information to Cercacor regarding feasibility of  
11 the technology for the parameters before his departure from Cercacor at the end of  
12 2013. Indeed, Lamego did not maintain notebooks or sufficient records at  
13 Cercacor.

14 110. Following Lamego's departure from Cercacor, Cercacor was unable  
15 to transfer the technology to Masimo in a manner that allowed successful  
16 development of a product. Cercacor revisited the testing of the Lamego-  
17 developed technology and ultimately determined it could not show feasibility  
18 sufficient to maintain the license to Masimo.

19 111. Cercacor suffered financial harm as a result, refunding the  
20 \$2,500,000 license fee to Masimo and the expense of substantial resources to  
21 develop the technology Lamego oversaw. Lamego's failure in his duties to  
22 Cercacor was a substantial factor in causing Cercacor's harm.

23 **X. THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT**

24 112. Masimo is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 8,983,564  
25 entitled "Perfusion Index Smoother" ("the '564 patent"), which the United  
26 States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on March 17,  
27 2015. A true and correct copy of the '564 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 5.

28 ///

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1        113. Masimo is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 8,886,271  
2 entitled "Non-Invasive Physiological Sensor Cover" ("the '271 patent"), which  
3 the United States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on  
4 November 11, 2014. A true and correct copy of the '271 patent is attached  
5 hereto as Exhibit 6.

6 114. Masimo is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 7,295,866  
7 entitled "Low Power Pulse Oximeter" ("the '866 patent"), which the United  
8 States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on November 13,  
9 2007. A true and correct copy of the '866 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 7.

10        115. Masimo is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 7,186,966  
11 entitled "Amount of Use Tracking Device and Method for Medical Product"  
12 ("the '966 patent"), which the United States Patent and Trademark Office  
13 lawfully and duly issued on March 6, 2007. A true and correct copy of the '966  
14 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 8.

15        116. Masimo is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 10,194,847  
16 entitled “Perfusion Index Smoother” (“the ’847 patent”), which the United  
17 States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on February 5,  
18 2019. A true and correct copy of the ’847 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit  
19 10.

20        117. Masimo is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 10,194,848  
21 entitled “Non-Invasive Physiological Sensor Cover” (“the ’848 patent”), which  
22 the United States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on  
23 February 5, 2019. A true and correct copy of the ’848 patent is attached hereto  
24 as Exhibit 11.

## **XI. SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,983,564)**

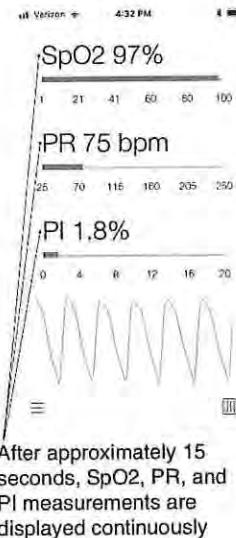
27       118. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
28 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 117.

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1        119. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' products, including  
2 at least the Oxxiom pulse oximeter, infringe at least Claims 1-3 of the  
3 '564 patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and (c).

4           120. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has directly infringed  
5 one or more claims of the '564 patent through manufacture, use, sale, offer for  
6 sale, and/or importation into the United States of pulse oximeters, including the  
7 Oxxiom device.

8 121. For example, upon information and belief, in operation, the  
9 Oxxiom device and its corresponding Oxxiom application perform all of the  
10 limitations of Claim 2 of the '564 patent. The Oxxiom device and application  
11 determine an indication of perfusion index, displayed on the Oxxiom  
12 application and labeled as "PI" as shown in the image below found on True  
13 Wearables website at <https://www.truewearables.com/>:



24        122. The Oxxiom device receives plethysmograph (“pleth”) data based  
25 on a signal received from a detector contained in an Osram SFH7050, a  
26 component within the Oxxiom device. On information and belief, the Oxxiom  
27 device and application use pleth data to determine SpO<sub>2</sub>, pulse rate, and  
28 perfusion index. Lamego further describes the Oxxiom device and application

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1       in a patent application he filed that published as U.S. Patent Application  
2       Publication 2018/0110450 on April 26, 2018. A copy of the publication is  
3       attached as Exhibit 9. That publication describes that the Oxxiom device  
4       receives pleth data and processes it, for example in Fig. 24 and the  
5       corresponding text.

6           123. The Oxxiom device and/or application determine an indication of  
7       perfusion index by utilizing at least one of a first calculation technique and a  
8       second calculation technique to determine a resulting indication of perfusion  
9       index. As shown above in the image, the Oxxiom application displays a  
10      resulting indication of perfusion index. On information and belief, when the  
11      Oxxiom device is tapped or rubbed while attached to a user, the perfusion index  
12      readings demonstrate the use of at least two different perfusion index calculation  
13      techniques.

14           124. On information and belief, the Oxxiom device also determines the  
15      indication of perfusion index by choosing a calculation technique that will result  
16      in a lower perfusion index value. For example, when the Oxxiom device is  
17      tapped or rubbed, the perfusion index readings demonstrate the choice of a  
18      calculation technique resulting in the lowest perfusion index value.

19           125. Upon information and belief, Lamego and True Wearables have  
20      knowledge of Masimo's patents, including the '564 patent at least based on  
21      Lamego's former positions with Masimo and Cercacor. Masimo filed the patent  
22      application that led to the '564 patent on September 26, 2012 and it published  
23      on March 28, 2014, both while Lamego was employed by Cercacor as Chief  
24      Technical Officer and oversaw Cercacor's IP strategy. Upon further  
25      information and belief, through the knowledge of the '564 patent gained by  
26      monitoring Masimo's patents, Lamego and True Wearables knew or should  
27      have known that these activities would infringe. True Wearables also had  
28      knowledge of the '564 patent no later than the filing of this Complaint.

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1       126. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has actively induced  
2 others to infringe the '564 patent by marketing and selling the above Oxxiom  
3 device, knowing and intending that such systems would be used by customers  
4 and end users in a manner that infringes the '564 patent. To that end, True  
5 Wearables provides instructions and teachings to its customers and end users  
6 that such Oxxiom devices be used to infringe the '564 patent. True Wearables'  
7 acts constitute infringement of the '564 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C.  
8 § 271(b).

9       127. Upon information and belief, True Wearables actively induces  
10 users to directly infringe the asserted claims of the '564 patent. By way of  
11 example only, upon information and belief, Oxxiom actively induces direct  
12 infringement of the '564 patent by providing directions, demonstrations, guides,  
13 manuals, training for use, and/or other materials necessary for the use of the  
14 Oxxiom device. Upon information and belief, True Wearables knew or should  
15 have known that these activities would cause direct infringement.

16       128. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' acts constitute  
17 contributory infringement of the '564 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).  
18 Upon information and belief, True Wearables contributorily infringes because,  
19 among other things, True Wearables offers to sell and/or sells within the United  
20 States, and/or imports into the United States, components of the Oxxiom device  
21 that constitute material parts of the invention of the asserted claims of the  
22 '564 patent, are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for  
23 substantial non-infringing use, and are known by True Wearables to be  
24 especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the  
25 '564 patent.

26       129. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' infringement of the  
27 '564 patent has been, and continues to be, willful, deliberate, and intentional by  
28 continuing its acts of infringement after becoming aware of the '564 patent and

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1 its infringement thereof, thus acting in reckless disregard of Masimo's patent  
2 rights.

3        130. Because of True Wearables' infringement of the '564 patent,  
4 Masimo has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury,  
5 including monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

6        131. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined, True Wearables,  
7 and/or others acting on behalf of True Wearables, will continue their infringing  
8 acts, thereby causing additional irreparable injury to Masimo for which there is  
9 no adequate remedy at law.

## **XII. SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,886,271)**

12        132. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
13 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 131.

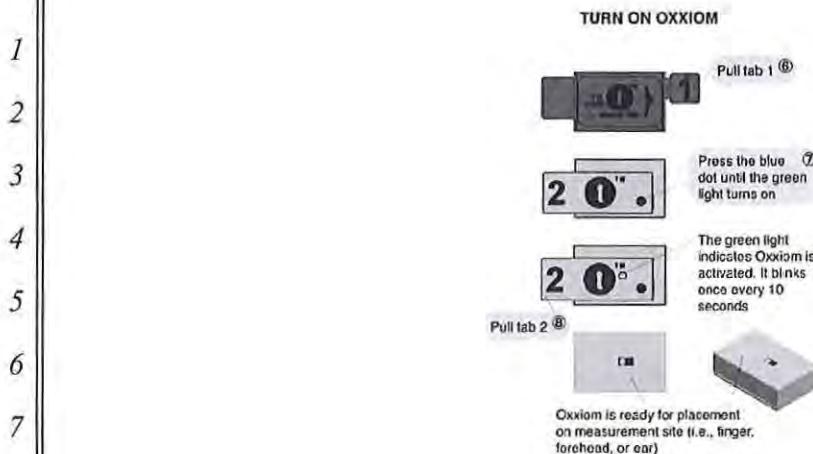
14        133. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' products, including  
15 at least the Oxxiom pulse oximeter, infringe at least Claims 1-2, 6-11, and 15-18  
16 of the '271 patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and (c).

17        134. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has directly infringed  
18 one or more claims of the '271 patent through manufacture, use, sale, offer for  
19 sale, and/or importation into the United States of pulse oximeters, including the  
20 Oxxiom device.

21        135. For example, upon information and belief, the Oxxiom includes all  
22 of the limitations of Claim 10 of the '271 patent. The Oxxiom device has a  
23 sensor cover, including "tab 2," for use with a noninvasive optical physiological  
24 sensor, the Oxxiom. The sensor cover comprises all the limitations of Claim 10.  
25 It includes an opaque portion attachable to the sensor and configured to block  
26 optical readings by the sensor, as shown in the instructions from the True  
27 Wearables website (<https://www.truemwearables.com/>), reproduced below:

28 | //

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“Tab 2” also includes a non-adhesive portion that protrudes from the sensor to facilitate removal of the sensor cover, as showing in the depiction above. Furthermore, the Oxxiom device is a sensor that includes a light source configured to emit light from one or more emitters of the sensor and a detector configured to receive at least a portion of the light emitted by the one or more emitters after the light has passed through a tissue site. The Oxxiom device includes a light source that has multiple emitters, the multiple LEDs contained in an Osram SFH7050. That same Osram SFH7050 includes a detector that is configured to receive at least a portion of the light emitted by the one or more emitters after the light has passed through a tissue site. The opaque portion of “Tab 2” is configured to prevent the detector from receiving light during sensor activation, as shown in the instructions above.

136. Upon information and belief, Lamego and True Wearables have knowledge of Masimo’s patents, including the ’271 patent at least based on Lamego’s former position with Cercacor. The inventors filed the patent application that led to the ’271 patent on June 17, 2013, while Lamego was employed by Cercacor as Chief Technical Officer and oversaw IP strategy. Upon further information and belief, through the knowledge of the ’271 patent gained by monitoring Masimo’s patents, True Wearables knew or should have known that these activities would cause direct infringement. True Wearables

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1 also had knowledge of the '271 patent no later than the filing of this Complaint.

2       137. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has actively induced  
3 others to infringe the '271 patent by marketing and selling the above Oxxiom  
4 devices, knowing and intending that such systems would be used by customers  
5 and end users in a manner that infringes the '271 patent. To that end, True  
6 Wearables provides instructions and teachings to its customers and end users  
7 that such Oxxiom devices be used to infringe the '271 patent. True Wearables'  
8 acts constitute infringement of the '271 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C.  
9 § 271(b).

10      138. Upon information and belief, True Wearables actively induces  
11 users to directly infringe the asserted claims of the '271 patent. By way of  
12 example only, upon information and belief, Oxxiom actively induces direct  
13 infringement of the '271 patent by providing directions, demonstrations, guides,  
14 manuals, training for use, and/or other materials necessary for the use of the  
15 Oxxiom device. Upon information and belief, True Wearables knew or should  
16 have known that these activities would cause direct infringement.

17      139. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' acts constitute  
18 contributory infringement of the '271 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).  
19 Upon information and belief, True Wearables contributorily infringes because,  
20 among other things, True Wearables offers to sell and/or sells within the United  
21 States, and/or imports into the United States, components of the Oxxiom that  
22 constitute material parts of the invention of the asserted claims of the '271  
23 patent, are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for  
24 substantial non-infringing use, and are known by True Wearables to be  
25 especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '271  
26 patent.

27      140. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' infringement of the  
28 '271 patent has been, and continues to be, willful, deliberate, and intentional by

1 continuing its acts of infringement after becoming aware of the '271 patent and  
2 its infringement thereof, thus acting in reckless disregard of Masimo's patent  
3 rights.

4 141. As a consequence of True Wearables' infringement of the '271  
5 patent, Masimo has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm and  
6 injury, including monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

7 142. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined, True Wearables,  
8 and/or others acting on behalf of True Wearables, will continue their infringing  
9 acts, thereby causing additional irreparable injury to Masimo for which there is  
10 no adequate remedy at law.

### 11                   **XIII. EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### 12                   **(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,295,866)**

13 143. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
14 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 142.

15 144. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' products, including  
16 at least the Oxxiom pulse oximeter, infringe at least Claims 10-12 of the '866  
17 patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and (c).

18 145. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has directly infringed  
19 one or more claims of the '866 patent through manufacture, use, sale, offer for  
20 sale, and/or importation into the United States of pulse oximeters, including the  
21 Oxxiom device.

22 146. For example, upon information and belief, the Oxxiom device  
23 includes all of the limitations of Claim 10 of the '866 patent. The Oxxiom  
24 device is a pulse oximeter capable of varying its power consumption,  
25 comprising all of the elements of Claim 10. The Oxxiom device includes an  
26 emitter driver, a Texas Instruments AFE4403. The Texas Instruments AFE4403  
27 contains an integrated dual LED driver. The emitter driver of the Oxxiom  
28 device outputs a drive signal capable of driving at least one emitter of a sensor,

1 contained in an Osram SFH7050, that detects energy attenuated by tissue of a  
2 measurement site of a patient.

3       147. The Oxxiom also includes a controller, a Nordic Semiconductor  
4 nRF51422 system on a chip device with a Bluetooth transceiver, input/output  
5 interfaces, memory, and a processor. The Nordic chip, as configured in the  
6 Oxxiom device, uses at least a first duty cycle of the drive signal corresponding  
7 to a first power consumption and a second duty cycle of the drive signal  
8 corresponding to a second power consumption different than the first power  
9 consumption. For example, the data sheet for the Texas Instruments AFE4403  
10 explains that the device contains a configurable timing controller, controllable  
11 through a serial interface (SPI) to the Nordic Semiconductor nRF51422. On  
12 information and belief, through the serial interface, the Nordic Semiconductor  
13 nRF51422 configures the Texas Instruments AFE4403 to switch between duty  
14 cycles corresponding to two different power consumptions.

15       148. Further description of the Oxxiom device is found in Exhibit 9, the  
16 patent application filed by Lamego that published on April 26, 2018. That  
17 publication describes many aspects of the Oxxiom device. For example, at  
18 paragraph 71, the publication states “FIG. 37 shows the typical workflow,  
19 advantages, and technical specifications of a wireless, fully disposable, single-  
20 use continuous clinical-grade oximeter (OXXIOM™) according to an  
21 embodiment of these inventions.” The publication specifically identifies the  
22 Osram SFH7050 at paragraph 95, the Nordic nRF51422 at paragraph 101, and  
23 the Texas Instruments AFE4403 at paragraph 88. The publication at paragraph  
24 88 further confirms that “If the preferred low-cost low-power pulse oximeter  
25 front[-]end from Texas Instruments, AFE4403 is used as the instrumentation  
26 electronics [], then it can be programmed to generate and control directly the  
27 required LED modulation scheme without additional resources from the sensor  
28 processor [].” Figures 34A-C and paragraph 89 explain that “Modulations as

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1 shown in FIG. 34A can also be adopted in the case of measurement sites with  
2 low perfusion and/or subject to excessive motion.” This description is  
3 consistent with the operation of the Oxxiom device.

4 149. Upon information and belief, Lamego and True Wearables have  
5 knowledge of Masimo’s patents, including the ’866 patent at least based on  
6 Lamego’s former positions with Masimo and Cercacor. The ’866 patent issued  
7 in November 2007, while Lamego was employed by Cercacor as Chief  
8 Technical Officer and supervised IP strategy. Upon further information and  
9 belief, through the knowledge of the ’866 patent gained by monitoring  
10 Masimo’s patents, True Wearables knew or should have known that these  
11 activities would cause direct infringement. True Wearables also had knowledge  
12 of the ’866 patent no later than the filing of this Complaint.

13 150. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has actively induced  
14 others to infringe the ’866 patent by marketing and selling the above Oxxiom  
15 devices, knowing and intending that such systems would be used by customers  
16 and end users in a manner that infringes the ’866 patent. To that end, True  
17 Wearables provides instructions and teachings to its customers and end users  
18 that such Oxxiom devices be used to infringe the ’866 patent. True Wearables’  
19 acts constitute infringement of the ’866 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C.  
20 § 271(b).

21 151. Upon information and belief, True Wearables actively induces  
22 users to directly infringe the asserted claims of the ’866 patent. By way of  
23 example only, upon information and belief, Oxxiom actively induces direct  
24 infringement of the ’866 patent by providing directions, demonstrations, guides,  
25 manuals, training for use, and/or other materials necessary for the use of the  
26 Oxxiom device. Upon information and belief, True Wearables knew or should  
27 have known that these activities would cause direct infringement.

28 // /

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1        152. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' acts constitute  
2 contributory infringement of the '866 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).  
3        Upon information and belief, True Wearables contributorily infringes because,  
4 among other things, True Wearables offers to sell and/or sells within the United  
5 States, and/or imports into the United States, components of the Oxxiom device  
6 that constitute material parts of the invention of the asserted claims of the  
7 '866 patent, are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for  
8 substantial non-infringing use, and are known by True Wearables to be  
9 especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the  
10 '866 patent.

11        153. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' infringement of the  
12 '866 patent has been, and continues to be, willful, deliberate, and intentional by  
13 continuing its acts of infringement after becoming aware of the '866 patent and  
14 its infringement thereof, thus acting in reckless disregard of Masimo's patent  
15 rights.

16        154. Because of True Wearables' infringement of the '866 patent,  
17 Masimo has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury,  
18 including monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

19        155. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined, True Wearables,  
20 and/or others acting on behalf of True Wearables, will continue their infringing  
21 acts, thereby causing additional irreparable injury to Masimo for which there is  
22 no adequate remedy at law.

#### XIV. NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,186,966)**

25        156. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
26 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 155.

157. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' products, including  
at least the Oxxiom pulse oximeter, infringe at least Claims 1, 4, 15, and 19 of

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1 the '966 patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and (c).

2       158. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has directly infringed  
3 one or more claims of the '966 patent through manufacture, use, sale, offer for  
4 sale, and/or importation into the United States of pulse oximeters, including the  
5 Oxxiom device.

6       159. For example, upon information and belief, the Oxxiom device and  
7 its application perform all of the limitations of Claim 1. The Oxxiom device is a  
8 noninvasive probe, and the Oxxiom and its application track the amount of use  
9 of the electronics of the Oxxiom device. The application alerts a caregiver  
10 when the electronics have expired.

11      160. The Oxxiom device and its application determine a cumulative  
12 amount of use of the noninvasive probe, the Oxxiom device. The Oxxiom  
13 device includes a plurality of emitters, including the red and infrared LEDs  
14 located in an Osram SFH7050 on the Oxxiom device. The same Osram  
15 SFH7050 also contains a detector capable of detecting light attenuated by tissue.  
16 These features are further described in Lamego's published patent application  
17 regarding the Oxxiom, Ex. 9 at paragraph 106.

18      161. On information and belief, when the cumulative amount of use  
19 exceeds a predetermined amount of time, twenty-four hours, the Oxxiom  
20 application activates one or more indications, including a red "X" displayed on  
21 the battery icon in the application, conveying that the noninvasive optical probe  
22 has expired.

23      162. Upon information and belief, Lamego and True Wearables have  
24 knowledge Masimo's patents, including the '966 patent at least based on  
25 Lamego's former positions with Masimo and Cercacor. The '966 patent issued  
26 in March 2007, while Lamego was employed by Cercacor as Chief Technical  
27 Officer and supervised IP strategy. Upon further information and belief,  
28 through the knowledge of the '966 patent gained by monitoring Masimo's

1       patents, True Wearables knew or should have known that these activities would  
2       cause direct infringement. True Wearables also had knowledge of the  
3       '966 patent no later than the filing of this Complaint.

4           163. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has actively induced  
5       others to infringe the '966 patent by marketing and selling the above Oxxiom  
6       devices, knowing and intending that such systems would be used by customers  
7       and end users in a manner that infringes the '966 patent. To that end, True  
8       Wearables provides instructions and teachings to its customers and end users  
9       that such Oxxiom devices be used to infringe the '966 patent. True Wearables'  
10      acts constitute infringement of the '966 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C.  
11      § 271(b).

12           164. Upon information and belief, True Wearables actively induces  
13       users to directly infringe the asserted claims of the '966 patent. By way of  
14       example only, upon information and belief, Oxxiom actively induces direct  
15       infringement of the '966 patent by providing directions, demonstrations, guides,  
16       manuals, training for use, and/or other materials necessary for the use of the  
17       Oxxiom device. Upon information and belief, True Wearables knew or should  
18       have known that these activities would cause direct infringement.

19           165. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' acts constitute  
20       contributory infringement of the '966 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).  
21       Upon information and belief, True Wearables contributorily infringes because,  
22       among other things, True Wearables offers to sell and/or sells within the United  
23       States, and/or imports into the United States, components of the Oxxiom device  
24       that constitute material parts of the invention of the asserted claims of the  
25       '966 patent, are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for  
26       substantial non-infringing use, and are known by True Wearables to be  
27       especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the  
28       '966 patent.

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1        166. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' infringement of the  
2 '966 patent has been, and continues to be, willful, deliberate, and intentional by  
3 continuing its acts of infringement after becoming aware of the '966 patent and  
4 its infringement thereof, thus acting in reckless disregard of Masimo's patent  
5 rights.

6 167. Because of True Wearables' infringement of the '966 patent,  
7 Masimo has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury,  
8 including monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

9        168. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined, True Wearables,  
10 and/or others acting on behalf of True Wearables, will continue their infringing  
11 acts, thereby causing additional irreparable injury to Masimo for which there is  
12 no adequate remedy at law.

**XV. TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,194,847)**

15        169. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
16 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 168.

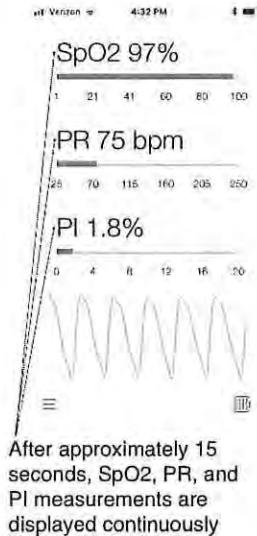
17        170. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' products, including  
18 at least the Oxxiom pulse oximeter, infringe at least Claims 1-4 of the  
19 '847 patent under at least 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and (c).

20        171. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has directly infringed  
21 one or more claims of the '847 patent through manufacture, use, sale, offer for  
22 sale, and/or importation into the United States of pulse oximeters, including the  
23 Oxxiom device.

24        172. For example, upon information and belief, in operation, the  
25 Oxxiom device and its corresponding Oxxiom application perform all of the  
26 limitations of Claim 4 of the '847 patent. In use, the Oxxiom device and  
27 application determine an indication of a physiological condition (e.g., perfusion  
28 index), which is displayed on the Oxxiom application and labeled "PI," as

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1 shown in the image below found on True Wearables website at  
2 <https://www.truemwearables.com/>:



12        173. The Oxxiom device determines an indication of pulse information  
13 based on intensity signals acquired from a detector (e.g., pleth data) contained in  
14 an Osram SFH7050, a component within the Oxxiom device. On information  
15 and belief, the Oxxiom device and application use pleth data to determine SpO<sub>2</sub>,  
16 pulse rate, and perfusion index. Lamego further describes the Oxxiom device  
17 and application in a patent application he filed that published as U.S. Patent  
18 Application Publication 2018/0110450 on April 26, 2018. A copy of the  
19 publication is attached as Exhibit 9. That publication describes that the Oxxiom  
20 device receives pleth data and processes it, for example in Fig. 24 and the  
21 corresponding text.

22        174. The Oxxiom device and/or application software determines first  
23 and second indications of amplitude from the pleth data, which it uses to  
24 determine a final indication of amplitude based on a signal quality indication  
25 and a statistical analysis of the first and second indications of amplitude. The  
26 Oxxiom application then outputs the final indication of amplitude as an  
27 indication of perfusion index, as shown in the image above.

28        // /

1       175. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has actively induced  
2 others to infringe the '847 patent by marketing and selling the above Oxxiom  
3 device, knowing and intending that such systems would be used by customers  
4 and end users in a manner that infringes the '847 patent. To that end, True  
5 Wearables provides instructions and teachings to its customers and end users  
6 that such Oxxiom devices be used to infringe the '847 patent. True Wearables'  
7 acts constitute infringement of the '847 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C.  
8 § 271(b).

9       176. Upon information and belief, True Wearables actively induces  
10 users to directly infringe the asserted claims of the '847 patent. By way of  
11 example only, upon information and belief, Oxxiom actively induces direct  
12 infringement of the '847 patent by providing directions, demonstrations, guides,  
13 manuals, training for use, and/or other materials necessary for the use of the  
14 Oxxiom device. Upon information and belief, True Wearables knew or should  
15 have known that these activities would cause direct infringement.

16       177. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' acts constitute  
17 contributory infringement of the '847 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).  
18 Upon information and belief, True Wearables contributorily infringes because,  
19 among other things, True Wearables offers to sell and/or sells within the United  
20 States, and/or imports into the United States, components of the Oxxiom device  
21 that constitute material parts of the invention of the asserted claims of the  
22 '847 patent, are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for  
23 substantial non-infringing use, and are known by True Wearables to be  
24 especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the  
25 '847 patent.

26       178. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' infringement of the  
27 '847 patent has been, and continues to be, willful, deliberate, and intentional by  
28 continuing its acts of infringement after becoming aware of the '847 patent and

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1 its infringement thereof, thus acting in reckless disregard of Masimo's patent  
2 rights.

3 179. Because of True Wearables' infringement of the '847 patent,  
4 Masimo has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury,  
5 including monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

6       180. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined, True Wearables,  
7 and/or others acting on behalf of True Wearables, will continue their infringing  
8 acts, thereby causing additional irreparable injury to Masimo for which there is  
9 no adequate remedy at law.

## XVI. ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,194,848)**

12        181. Plaintiffs hereby reallege and incorporate by reference the  
13 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 180.

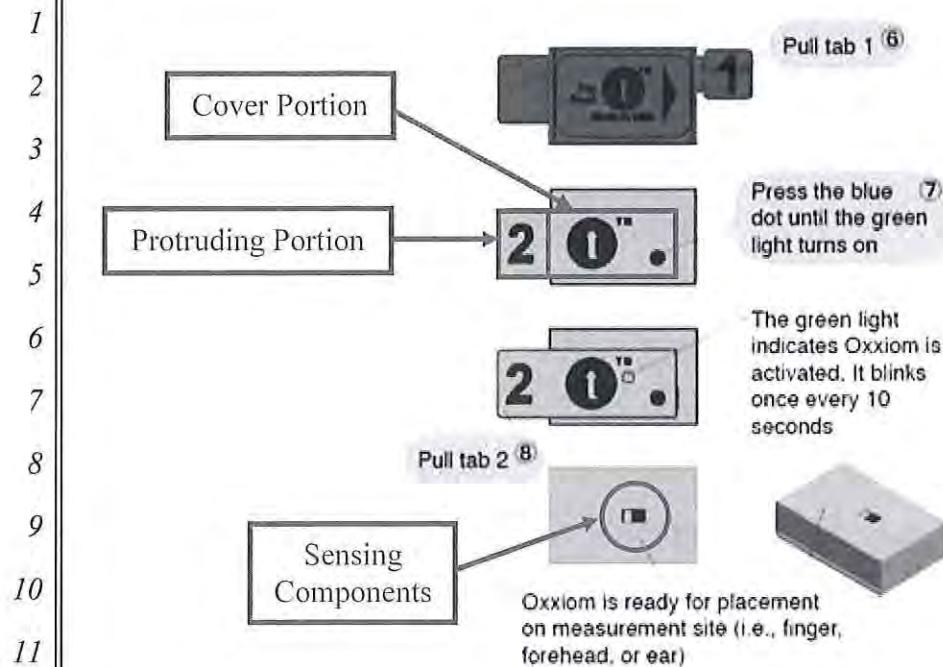
14        182. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' products, including  
15 at least the Oxxiom pulse oximeter, infringe all of the claims of the '848 patent  
16 (Claims 1-29) under at least 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), (b), and (c).

17        183. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has directly infringed  
18 one or more claims of the '848 patent through manufacture, use, sale, offer for  
19 sale, and/or importation into the United States of pulse oximeters, including the  
20 Oxxiom device.

21       184. For example, upon information and belief, the Oxxiom includes all  
22 of the limitations of Claim 9 of the '848 patent. The Oxxiom device includes  
23 both a cover portion configured to be adhered to a pulse oximeter sensor and  
24 removed before use, and a protruding portion (Tab "2") that facilitates removal  
25 of the sensor cover, as shown in the Oxxiom User Guide available on the True  
26 Wearables website (<https://www.truemwearables.com/>), reproduced and annotated  
27 below:

28 | //

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The cover portion of the sensor cover on the Oxxiom device covers the sensing components of the pulse oximeter sensor, as shown above. The Oxxiom device includes a sensor that includes a light source configured to emit light from one or more emitters of the sensor and a detector configured to receive at least a portion of the light emitted by the one or more emitters after the light has passed through a tissue site. The Oxxiom device includes a light source that has multiple emitters, the multiple LEDs contained in an Osram SFH7050. That same Osram SFH7050 includes a detector that is configured to receive at least a portion of the light emitted by the one or more emitters after the light has passed through a tissue site. The cover portion of the sensor cover blocks at least a portion of light from the emitters from being received by the detector.

185. Upon information and belief, True Wearables has actively induced others to infringe the '848 patent by marketing and selling the above Oxxiom devices, knowing and intending that such systems would be used by customers and end users in a manner that infringes the '848 patent. To that end, True Wearables provides instructions and teachings to its customers and end users

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1 that such Oxxiom devices be used to infringe the '848 patent. True Wearables' acts constitute infringement of the '848 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

4       186. Upon information and belief, True Wearables actively induces users to directly infringe the asserted claims of the '848 patent. By way of example only, upon information and belief, Oxxiom actively induces direct infringement of the '848 patent by providing directions, demonstrations, guides, manuals, training for use, and/or other materials necessary for the use of the Oxxiom device. Upon information and belief, True Wearables knew or should have known that these activities would cause direct infringement.

11      187. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' acts constitute contributory infringement of the '848 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Upon information and belief, True Wearables contributorily infringes because, among other things, True Wearables offers to sell and/or sells within the United States, and/or imports into the United States, components of the Oxxiom that constitute material parts of the invention of the asserted claims of the '848 patent, are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use, and are known by True Wearables to be especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of the '848 patent.

21      188. Upon information and belief, True Wearables' infringement of the '848 patent has been, and continues to be, willful, deliberate, and intentional by continuing its acts of infringement after becoming aware of the '848 patent and its infringement thereof, thus acting in reckless disregard of Masimo's patent rights.

26      189. As a consequence of True Wearables' infringement of the '848 patent, Masimo has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable harm and injury, including monetary damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

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1        190. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined, True Wearables,  
2 and/or others acting on behalf of True Wearables, will continue their infringing  
3 acts, thereby causing additional irreparable injury to Masimo for which there is  
4 no adequate remedy at law.

## PRAYER FOR RELIEF

6           **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs pray for judgment in its favor against  
7 Defendants for the following relief:

8       A. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271, a determination that True Wearables  
9 and its officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and all others in active  
10 concert and/or participation with them have infringed each of the '564, '271,  
11 '866, '966, '847, and '848 patents through the manufacture, use, importation,  
12 offer for sale, and/or sale of infringing products and/or any of the other acts  
13 prohibited by 35 U.S.C. § 271;

14 B. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283, an injunction enjoining True  
15 Wearables and its officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys and all others  
16 in active concert and/or participation with them from infringing the '564, '271,  
17 '866, '966, '847, and '848 patents through the manufacture, use, importation,  
18 offer for sale, and/or sale of infringing products and/or any of the other acts  
19 prohibited by 35 U.S.C. § 271, including preliminary and permanent injunctive  
20 relief;

21 C. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, an award compensating Masimo for  
22 True Wearables' infringement of the '564, '271, '866, '966, '847, and '848  
23 patents through payment of not less than a reasonable royalty on True  
24 Wearables' sales of infringing products;

25 D. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, an award increasing damages up to  
26 three times the amount found or assessed by the jury for True Wearables'  
27 infringement of each of the '564, '271, '866, '966, '847, and '848 patents in  
28 view of the willful and deliberate nature of the infringement;

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1           E. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, a finding that this is an exceptional  
2 case, and an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and non-taxable costs;

3           F. An assessment of prejudgment and post-judgment interest and  
4 costs against True Wearables, together with an award of such interest and costs,  
5 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;

6           G. That Defendants, and each of them, be adjudged to have  
7 misappropriated Plaintiffs' trade secrets in violation of the United States Defense  
8 of Trade Secrets Act of 2016, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1836 *et seq.*, and that True Wearables  
9 acts in doing so be adjudged willful, malicious, and done knowingly;

10          H. That Defendants, and each of them, be adjudged to have  
11 misappropriated Plaintiffs' trade secrets in violation of the California Uniform  
12 Trade Secrets Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 3426 *et seq.*, and that Lamego's acts in doing  
13 so be adjudged willful, malicious, oppressive, and done knowingly

14          I. That Lamego be adjudged to have breached the Masimo  
15 Agreements, and that Lamego's acts in doing so be adjudged willful, malicious,  
16 oppressive, and done knowingly;

17          J. For an order that Lamego specifically perform the Masimo  
18 Agreements;

19          K. For preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining Lamego from  
20 breaching the Masimo Agreements;

21          L. That Lamego be adjudged to have breached the Cercacor  
22 Agreement, and that Lamego's acts in doing so be adjudged willful, malicious,  
23 oppressive, and done knowingly;

24          M. For an order that Lamego specifically perform the Cercacor  
25 Agreement;

26          N. For preliminary and permanent injunctions enjoining Lamego from  
27 breaching the Cercacor Agreement;

28          ///

1           O. That the Court award Cercacor its actual damages caused by  
2 Lamego's breach of his fiduciary duty to Cercacor;

3           P. That Defendants, and each of them, be adjudged to have been  
4 unjustly enriched;

5           Q. That Defendants and each of them, their respective agents, servants,  
6 employees, and attorneys, and all those persons in active concert or participation  
7 with each of them, be forthwith temporarily, preliminarily, and thereafter  
8 permanently required to return all of Plaintiffs' trade secrets and confidential  
9 information and enjoined from further using and disclosing to any third parties any  
10 of Plaintiffs' trade secrets and confidential information;

11          R. That Defendants, their respective agents, servants, employees, and  
12 attorneys, and all those persons in active concert or participation with Defendants,  
13 be forthwith temporarily, preliminarily, and thereafter permanently required to  
14 return all of Plaintiffs' trade secrets and enjoined from further using and disclosing  
15 to any third parties any of Plaintiffs' trade secrets;

16          S. That Defendants be enjoined from selling or offering to sell any  
17 product, including True Wearables Oxxiom product, that includes or uses any of  
18 Plaintiffs' trade secrets;

19          T. That Defendants, and each of them, be directed to file with this Court  
20 and to serve on Plaintiffs within thirty (30) days after the service of the injunction,  
21 a report in writing, under oath, setting forth in detail the manner and form in which  
22 Defendants, and each of them, have complied with the injunction;

23          U. That Defendants, and each of them, be required to account to  
24 Plaintiffs for any and all gains, profits, and advantages derived by each of them,  
25 and all damages sustained by Plaintiffs, by reason of Defendants' acts complained  
26 herein;

27          V. That Plaintiffs be awarded exemplary damages from Defendants, and  
28 each of them, pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §§ 3294 and 3426.3(c);

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*I* W. An award of taxable costs; and

2           X. That this Court award such other and further relief as this Court  
3 may deem just.

4

5 ||| Respectfully submitted,

6 KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

Dated: June 17, 2019 By: /s/ Brian C. Claassen

— 6 —

By: /s/ Brian C. Claassen

Joseph R. Re  
Stephen C. Jensen  
Irfan A. Lateef  
Brian C. Claassen

Attorneys for Plaintiffs,  
Masimo Corporation and  
Cercacor Laboratories, Inc.

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## **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs Masimo Corporation and Cercacor Laboratories, Inc., hereby demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted,

KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

Dated: June 17, 2019 By: /s/ Brian C. Claassen

Joseph R. Re  
Stephen C. Jensen  
Irfan A. Lateef  
Brian C. Claassen

Attorneys for Plaintiffs,  
Masimo Corporation and  
Cercacor Laboratories, Inc.